BOMBAY GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED THRICE A WEEK, ON EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND FRIDAY, MORNING.

PRICE 13 RUPEES PER QUARTER:—52 RUPEES PER ANNUM:—OR, IF PAID IN ADVANCE, 48 RUPEES PER ANNUM.

"Nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in Malice."

Vol. LI. BOMBAY: MONDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1840. 3,229.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND DISPATCH.

WHICH will contain a Precis of Indian Intelligence for the past Month.

The Public and Subscribers of the Gazette are informed that an Overland Monthly Dispatch, will be published at this Office for the present and every succeeding Mail.—To Subscribers of the Gazette, *Gratis*.—Non Subscribers one Rupee per Copy and to Subscribers for the above alone Rs. 10 per Annum, in England £1. 1s.

The Outstation Subscribers to the *Bombay Gazette* are hereby informed that if they will favor the Editor with the names of the Parties in England to whom they wish their Overland Gazette to be sent, they will be forwarded punctually through the Post Office here by each Steamer.

No Postage is levied by the Falmouth route and by Marseilles Twopence.

Agents in England, Mr. Richardson, Cornhill; Messrs. Grindlay, Christian and Matthews, 16, Cornhill, and 8, St. Martin's place, Charing Cross.

Bombay Gazette Office, No. 5, Forbes Street.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS of the BOMBAY GAZETTE are respectfully requested to take notice that the New Proprietorship commenced from the 1st of June 1840, and that all accounts &c. with the present concern will commence from that date.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS to the GAZETTE are requested that whenever a change of residence or Station may take place, they will be pleased to give information of the same, in order, to prevent mistakes in forwarding their Newspaper.

COPPER PLATE PRINTING.

THE LADIES and GENTLEMEN of the Presidency and the Public in general are hereby informed, that VISITING and INVITATION CARDS will be neatly executed and on reasonable terms at this Office.

All orders for Copper Plate Engraving and Card Printing addressed to the Printer of this Paper will be carefully attended to.

Bombay Gazette Office, Oct. 23, 1840.

TO THE ARMY AND NAVY.

THE following Works are for Sale and to be had on application at this Office.

MARRYAT'S CODE OF SIGNALS, Sixth Edition, of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Parts, with the Supplement to the above, and also the Honorable Company's Steamers and Ships of War, corrected and enlarged with considerable alterations and additions	Rs. 2
Report of the Commissioners for Inquiring into the Naval and Military Promotion and Retirement	Rs. 2
Proceedings of a General Court Martial held at Fort George on Captain D. G. DUFF, 16th Regt. N. I.	Rs. 1

ADVERTISEMENT.

MANY applications having been made to the EDITOR of this Journal, and promises of assistance given to get up a *Sporting Magazine*. It is hereby announced that if a sufficient Number of Subscribers send in their names to repay the outlay, a BOMBAY SPORTING MAGAZINE will appear in October, and be repeated *Quarterly* The price to Subscribers will be 12 Rupees a year single numbers 4 Rupees, communications will be thankfully received.

FOR SALE, at the Gazette Office;

Respondentia Bonds, each	Rs. 1
Ship's Articles	,, 1
Policies of Insurance	,, 1
Bills of Exchange, per set	Ans. 8
Interest Bonds	,, 8
Bills of Lading	,, 8
Powers of Attorney, each	,, 8

Bombay, 23d October 1840.

FOR SALE.

A FIRST rate Billiard Table made by CURRIE AND CO., of Calcutta, with Index, Cues &c. complete in every respect. Price Rs. 600

Apply to BLACKWELL AND CO.

Bombay, 26th October 1840.

FOR SALE.

A POWERFUL Grey Arab Charger, late the property of a Cavalry Officer. Price Rupees 500

A nearly new Bengal Built Shigram ,, 700

A White Arab Charger. Price Rs. 1.00.

May be seen on one hour's notice being given to

Messrs. BLACKWELL AND CO.

Bombay 26th October 1840. (*)

FOR SALE.—A Second Size Grand Piano nearly new, made to order for the Climate by "Tomkinson."

PRICE Rs. 1000.

Bombay, 26th October 1840. (*)

SALE BY AUCTION.

ON Wednesday next the 28th Instant, MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND CO. will submit to Public Auction in a Bungalow opposite Harrington Lodge, and next to JAGONATH SUNKERSETT Esq. The valuable Household Furniture of E. Montgomery Esq. as likewise that of another Gentleman leaving the Presidency. The same consists of handsomely carved Blackwood and Jackwood Couches, Tables, Chairs, Screens, Dressing and Bed room Furniture, Mirrors, Pictures, Cabinets, a neat Picalo Piano, Argand and other Lamps, Wallshades, &c. The Property on view from Monday the 26th Instant. No Catalogues will be published. (*)

SALE BY AUCTION.

ON Monday the 2nd, Saturday the 7th, and Friday the 13th Proximo, Messrs. ROBERT FRITH AND CO. will sell by Public Auction at his late residence on the verge of the Esplanade; the Household furniture and valuable Stock in Trade of the late Mr. THOS. FERRAR. The same comprises, Plate and Plated Ware, Richly Carved Blackwood and Jackwood furniture of the best finish; Marble Slabs; Coffin Furniture; Billiard Cloth and Balls; Damask of colors; Silk Tassels; Tools; Picture Moulding, Brass Ware; Couch Springs, Screws, a choice assortment of Woods, &c. &c.

Catalogues will be published and notice given when the property is on view.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS my Wife ANNA MARIA DE SOUZA, left my House on the 9th Instant, against my consent and inclination, this is therefore to give notice that I shall not be answerable for any debts she may contract from the date hereof.

PASCOAL R. DE SOUZA.

Poona, 9th October 1840.

ADVERTISEMENT.

L. BARRETTO begs to acquaint his Customers and the Public in General, that he has just received a large supply of the best and fresh Hams, Bacons and Bacon in Canisters, also he has some White Beaver and Silk Hats of different sorts—Stationery, Red Herrings of 2 and 4 dozen Canisters, Table Candlesticks, with Shades complete; different kinds of Pewter Tea and Coffee Pots, Gun Caps, Noeau, Caraçad in Bottles and Pints, Marishino, Raspberry Brandy, Cherry Ratafia, Brandy Fruit, Olives and Olive Oil, Capers, Anchovie in Oil, Manilla Cigars No. 4, Raspberry Jam, Pickles, Sauces, Fruits, small Jars of Salted Salmon, Schiedamsche, Fancy Biscuits, Bloom Raisins, Superior Lisbon Wine, &c. &c.—Bombay, Hummum Street, No. 9, 26th October 1840.

D. GONSALVES,
For L. BARRETTO.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ENGLAND VIA EGYPT.

THE DIRECTORS of the *Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company* with reference to their Advertisement of the 4th May have now the pleasure to announce to the Public in India that the Contract with Her Majesty's Government for the conveyance of the East India Mails direct between England and Alexandria has been entered into, that in consequence they expect to dispatch for Alexandria on or about the 1st September next, the Company's New Steam Ship "*Oriental*" of 1500 Tons and 450 horse power, which Vessel will start from Alexandria direct for England on or about the 21st September next and thenceforward the "*Oriental*" and "*Liverpool*" (of 1300 Tons and 464 horse power) will continue to start from England on the 1st and Alexandria on the 21st of every month.

The *Oriental* is fitted up with spacious accommodations for one hundred Cabin Passengers. A first-rate table with wines &c. will be provided on board and included in the fare which for the present has been fixed for the 1st Cabin £45 and £30 for the 2d Cabin for the whole route from Alexandria to England and *vice versa* and for the intermediate distances as follows, viz.

	1st Cabin,	2d Cabin.
Alexandria to Malta	£12	£8
Malta to Gibraltar	13	8 10
Gibraltar to England	20	14

an improved conveyance for Mails, Passengers, and Merchandize through Egypt is about to be formed, by the establishment of swift and commodious Iron Steam Vessels on the Nile and by extending and improving the means of transit between Suez and Cairo.

The Vessels will carry Medical Officers and the time occupied in the Passage home will be allowed in the quarantine.

Passengers desirous of availing themselves of this direct British conveyance home from Alexandria and avoiding the performance of quarantine in a Lazaretto at Malta or Marseilles will do well (until the transit from Suez to Alexandria be improved as abovementioned,) to keep pace with the Mail as nearly as possible.

Any quantity of Cargo may be forwarded through Egypt under existing arrangements in five days, and when the improved arrangements are effected in three days if put in cases of not more than 1501bs. weight and goods of any description can pass through Egypt and on to England without being liable to quarantine provided they are put in cases of *wood, iron*, or *tin* only, and with ut any cordage, cloth, or other susceptible substance attached to them, and provided also that they are sealed at an Indian Custom House.

Arrangements are in progress which will enable the Company shortly to carry out a line of Steam Communication between the Eastern Presidencies of India, Ceylon, and Suez.

B. M. WILLCOX, A. ANDERSON, F. CARLETON. } *Managing Directors.*

LONDON, *4th June* 1840. (*)

ALL PRIZES!!!

CADAURNATH GHOSE AND CO.'S SIXTH LOTTERY,

On 234 Tickets of the First Calcutta Lottery of 1841.

1460 Chances at Cos. Rs. 20 each.

SCHEME.

1	Prize of		70	Tickets
1	Do. of		25	do.
1	Do. of		10	do.
1	Do. of		5	do.
8	Do. of	1 Ticket each	8	do.
16	Do. of	½ do. do.	8	do.
32	Do. of	¼ do. do.	8	do.
200	Do. of	⅛ do. do.	25	do.
1200	Do. of	1 | 16 do. do.	75	do.

1460 Prizes Total 234 Tickets.

This Lottery will be drawn at the Exchange Rooms positively on Saturday the 28th November next, where the presence of Subscribers is solicited to witness the drawing conducted to their satisfaction, the result whereof will be published in the public papers,-Half Tickets may also be had at Cos. Rs. 10 each.

Subscribers from the Upper and Lower Provinces are requested to send remittances for as many Tickets as they may require which will be sent to them free of Postage. The Projectors engage themselves to forward such prizes as may be drawn to their chances immediately after the drawing of this Lottery.

Application to be made to the Projectors at their Office, No. 46½, Cossitollah, opposite Messrs. GIBSON AND CO.

CADAURNATH GHOSE AND CO.
Projectors.

N. B.—Whole Tickets as well as fractional Tickets of the First Calcutta Lottery of 1841 may also be had on application to Messrs. Cadaurnath Ghose and Co. at the following prices viz.

Whole Ticket	Cos. Rs.	114	each.
Half Do.	,,	58	do.
Quarter Do.	,,	30	do.
Eighth Do.	,,	15	do.
Sixteenth Do.	,,	8	do.

The above will be sent free of Postage and Commission.

PRAN KISSEN DEY AND CO.'S SECOND LOTTERY.

On 126 *Tickets of the pending Calcutta Lottery of* 1841.

1,700 Chances at Co.'s Rupees Ten per Chance

SCHEME.

1	Prize of		40	Tickets
1	Do. of		20	do.
1	Do. of		10	do.
1	Do. of		5	do.
5	Do. of	one Ticket each	5	do.
10	Do. of	½ do. do.	5	do.
20	Do. of	¼ do. do.	5	do.
80	Do. of	⅛ do. do.	10	do.
416	Do. of	1-16 do.	26	do.

535 Prizes Total 126 Tickets

The drawing of the above Lottery shall take place at the Exchange Rooms on the 25th November next.

Nearly one third of this Lottery has already been disposed, intending Subscribers are solicited to make early applications at their Office No. 12, Waterloo Street, opposite Messrs. DYKE AND CO. and at BOMONJEE DADABHOY'S Confectionery Depot No. 125, Cossitollah.

The result of the drawing of this Lottery with the respective names of Prize holders will be published a day after the conclusion of the drawing for the satisfaction of the Subscribers.

PRAN KISSEN DEY AND CO.
Projectors.

BOMONJEE DADABHOY,
Trustee.

ON Sale, at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

Sherry (Pale)	per Hhd.	Rs.	300
Ditto (Brown)	do.	,,	250
Ditto (do.) in 3 and 6 doz. Cases	per dozen	,,	15
Ditto (Golden)	do. do. do.	,,	16
Ditto (Pale)	do. do. do.	,,	18
Madeira	do. do. do.	,,	18
Port in 6 doz. Cases	do. do.	,,	14
Claret in 3 doz.	do. do.	,,	20
Hermitage (Red and White)	do.	,,	18
Moselle (1825 and 1834) in 3 doz. Cases	do.	,,	18
Hockheim (1822) in 3 doz.	do.	,,	25
Rudesheim (1834)	do. do.	,,	30
Ditto Berg (1831)	do. do.	,,	36
Orinto	do. do.	,,	15

(*) HIGGINSON AND CARDWELL.

Marine Department.

NOTIFICATION.

Notice is hereby given, that it is the intention of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council to Despatch a Steamer with a Mail for Suez, on Saturday the 31st of October next.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council
E. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col. *Secy. to Govt.*

NOTIFICATION.

Notice is hereby given, that it is the intention of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council to despatch a Steamer from hence for Suez, on Tuesday the 1st of December next.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
E. M. WILLOUGHBY, Major, *Actg. Secy. to Govt.*
Bombay Castle, 13th October 1840.

Shipping Arrivals and Departures.

ARRIVAL—Oct. 25th.—H. C. Steamer Hugh Lindsay, Lieut. J. Frushard, from Kurrachee 21st instant. Passengers. Mrs. Captain Gray and Master Gray, Doctor Winchester.

Shipping in the Harbour.

E. I. C. VESSELS.	E. I. C. STEAMERS.
Receiving Ship Hastings.	Satellite.
SCHOONERS	Sesostris.
Shannon, Mahi, and Taptee.	Victoria.
CUTTERS.	Hugh Lindsay.
Nurbudda.	

Merchant Vessels.

ENGLISH.

Clarendon.	Gilmore.
Julia.	Amazon.
Crown.	Ellen.
John.	Recovery.
Allan Ker.	Herculean.
Westmoreland.	Orleana.
Dartmouth.	Bombay.
Marab	James Morgan.
John Garrow.	Ann.
Sadoona.	Royal Saxon.
John Mitchell.	Charlotte.
Harriet Scott.	Amity.
	Rose.

COUNTRY.	
Beaures.	Easavie.
Cauderbux.	Maria.
Pittamber Savoy.	Ruby
Caroline.	Ardaser.
Sir Wm. Wallace.	Cornwallis.
Colonel. Newal.	Lowjee Family.
Atiet Rahimau.	Charles Forbes.
Caledonia.	Fanny.
	Rose.
FRENCH.	PORTUGUESE.
La Adele.	Brig Simplicin.
Le Gabrielle.	

Vessels expected to Sail.

Vessels.	Agents.	Destination	To Sail.
A Steamer.. ..	Spt. 1. Navy.	Suez ..	31st Oct.
A Steamer.. ..	Spt. 1. Navy.	Suez..	1st Dec.
Herefordshire..	D. & M. Pestonjee.. ..	London ..	In Dec.
Bombay..	Dirom C. & Co.	London ..	15th Do.
Allaa Ker..	Gillanders E. & Co..	Liverpool	dispatch.
Sarah..	Grey & Co.. ..	London ..	immeditely
Gilmore..	Ritchie Steuart and Co.. ..	Liverpool	Do
Madonna..	Dirom C. & Co	Do.	20th Oct.
Herculean	W. Nicol & Co.	Do.	Dispatch.
John Mitchell..	WhiteBarlasCo.	Do.	Dispatch.
John Garrow ..	Foster & Co..	Do.	Dispatch.
Ellen..	Skinner & Co.	Do.	dispatch
James Moran..	Skinner & Co.		
Royal Saxon..	.. ..		
Ann..	W &T. Edmond and Co..	Liverpool	
Charlotte.. ..	.. ..		
Hannah.. ..	T. Jefferies&co.	Singapoor.	
Sir W. Wallace	T. Jefferies &co.	Calcutta..	Dispatch.
Recovery	W. Nicol & Co	Do.	immedly.
Dartmouth.. ..	Dirom C. & Co	Do.	Do.
Caledonia	Viecajee Merjee.	Do.	
Ardaseer	C. Cowsjee ..	Manilla ..	dispatch
Adele..	Davoud Sassoon		
Cornwallis.. ..	R. Motechund.		
Lowjee Family..	Forbes and Co..		
Oriana..	.. ..		
Amity..	W. Nicol & Co.		

Vessels Expected.

Vessels.	Agents.	From.	To Sail.
Juverna..	.. ..	London ..	
Ida..	.. ..	London ..	25th May.
Childe Harold	.. ..	London ..	6th July.
Java..	.. ..	London ..	14th June
Malabar..	Skinner & Co...	Do.. .	1st Augt..
Midas..	.. ..	Do ..	21st June.
Thomas..	B &A. Hormuzee	Do ..	15th Aug.
Severn..	.. ..	Do ..	10th April
Europe..	.. ..	Do.. ..	2d July.
Francis Spaight	.. ..	Do.. ..	15th July.
Mary Bulmer..	.. ..	Do.. ..	24th June.
Helena..	McG. Brownrig co	Liverpool	6th June.
Harriet Scott.	Pollexfen Milne & Co..	Do.. ..	29 May.
Superior	.. ..	Do.. ..	
Frances..	H. & Cardwell...	Do.. ..	29th June.
PrincesCharlot	.. ..	Do.. ..	30th June.
Duke of Lancaster. ..	.. ..	Do.. ..	
Ophelia&Anne.	.. ..	Do.. ..	
Tweed..	.. ..	Do.. ..	
Brilliant..	Skinner & Co...	Clyde.. ..	1st July.
Ramsay..	Skinner & Co....	Do.. ..	15th July.
Hugh Walker..	Skinner & Co..	Do.. ..	15th do.
Memnon..	Dirom Carter&c.	Llanelly ..	5th July
Ingleborough ..	E. Macleon &Co	Do.. ..	10th July.
Emilia..	T. Jefferies&Co	Bordeaux	4th June.
Bolivar	.. ..	Rio.. ..	
LeCeres	T. Jefferies &Co	Nantes ..	1st Feb.
Mavis..	.. ..	China ..	

Time of High Water.

	MORN.	AFT.
OCTOBER 1840.	H M	H M
26th Monday	11 27	11 10
27th Tuesday	11 57	0 12

Diary of the Week.

Oct. 26—Monday.
27—Tuesday.
28—Wednesday.—St. Simon and St. Jude.
29—Thursday.
30—Friday.
31—Saturday.—Simon's Bay Captured 1895.
Nov. 1—Sunday—20th Sunday after Trinity. All Saints.

"Nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in Malice."

THE GAZETTE.

Monday, October 26, 1840.

ARRIVED, Oct. 25, H. C. Steamer *Hugh Lindsay*, Lieut. J. Frushard, from Kurrachee 21st Instant.—*Passengers:* Mrs. Gray and Master Gray, Doctor Winchester.—*Intelligence*—Passed the *Zenobia* at 9h. 30m. and on the 24th standing to the N. W.

By yesterday's dāk, Calcutta papers reached us to the 13th, Madras 17th, and Ceylon 8th Instant.

THE Dewallee caused the Native Town to be gaily illuminated last evening, while throngs of people crowded the Bazaars, the careful Trader had his Account Books all laid out, flowers &c., as Pooja were placed thereon, and Gunesh invocated to bless the dealings of the NEW YEAR and shed prosperity on the prospects of the Native Commercial world.

WE are sorry to be obliged to delay the publication of our Sporting Magazine until next Month. The general movement of Regiments to Scinde has deprived us of much valuable assistance which had been promised us from Gozzerat and Kattywar while, we are afraid that the spirit of sport in the Deccan has evaporated. We have also beenhoping for some valuable articles from the Southern Marhatta Country so famed in the anuals of Sport, but hitherto they have not come to hand. Notwithstanding all these discouragements we shall persevere, and doubt not to be enabled to offer an Olla Podrida of amusement to our Sporting Friends about the middle of November.

WE hasten to lay before our readers a letter received from the Secretary to Government on the subject of the Theatrical Petition. We trust that our Honorable Masters will be favourably inclined, and that the Votaries of *Thalia* and *Melpomene* will once more be gratified with a Scenic representation in Bombay. We cannot see on what principle of justice the money which has been realized from the sale of the old Theatre, which belonged to the public, can be kept back, when that public call for its appropriation to its legitimate use. The Debts of the old concern have been paid, and a surplus remains which will go far towards the erection of a New one. As for saying that Bombay will not support a Theatre it is all nonsense, there is scarcely a Town of 5,000 Inhabitants in England without its Play House. Moreover the Native Gentlemen are now almost all good English Scholars, their children are all acquiring European ideas, manners and customs, some have been to Europe for Education, and all will appreciate scenes of European Life if well depicted on the mimic stage. The letter of the Secretary is addressed to Jugonnath Sunkersett Esq., whose name stood first on the list of Petitioners, and we were right glad to see it did, as when a Native Gentleman of his wealth and influence steps forward to support a measure of the kind, it is a pretty sure indication of the wishes of the Native Society on the subject, and to that Society a Theatre must mainly look for support, as the superior wealth therein concentrated will enable them to follow their taste for Dramatic amusement in a liberal style, which we trust their European Brethren will aid and abet them in supporting.

No. 3665 of 1840.
GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

To.
Jugonnath Sunkersett Esq. and others, Inhabitants of Bombay.

Gentlemen.—In reply to your petition, without date, praying that the whole of the funds realized by the sale of the former Theatre, may be applied to the erection of a new one, I am directed by the Hon'ble the Governor in Council to inform you, that the Petition has been sent to the Hon'ble the Court of Directors for their decision.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,
Your most Obedient Servant,
W. R. Morris, *Secy. to Govt.*

Bombay Castle, 23rd October 1840.

REPORTS have reached us from Buss rah in 21 days, by which we learn that Ibrahim Pacha is marching on Constantinople. If this News prove true and the rumours were rife on the subject when the Vessel left Bussorah, we have great fears that our Overland Mail will be stopped.

OUR contemporary of the *Agra Ukhbar* seems to lose no opportunity of toadying the Bengal at the expence of the Bombay Army. We have before denounced such conduct, and are quite sure no right minded man will approve of it, to whatever branch of the Service he may belong. No sooner was the unfortunate affair of the pass of Nufoosk published, than a slur was attempted to be cast upon both Officers and Men, although they had done their duty to the utmost and only failed when success was *impossible*. We are glad however to see that the *Bombay Times* has taken up that part of the affair in his Saturday's Paper, and as he has done it ably, we conceive that no more need be said. But we must point out the littleness of mind, which in announcing the arrival of a Bengal Regiment the 38th at Sukker, could not be satisfied with announcing the event without declaring its alledged superiority to the Bombay Native Regiments. We extract the passage to shew the *animus* of the writer.

WE ARE HAPPY TO LEARN FROM SUKKUR OF THE due arrival there of the 38th Bengal Infantry, and we are not surprised to hear, that the reception of that Regiment by Her Majesty's troops has been most gratifying. Their superiority to the Bombay Native Regiments was too apparent to be denied even by the Officers of that Service. They had received charge of two guns, but had no Artillery men, and they had set to work with a will; and already two companies of them had made good progress in their new and interesting study of gunnery—gaining in one way as they soon will in another,

"The bubble Reputation
Ev'n at the *Cannon's* mouth."

THE *Calcutta* "*Commercial Advertiser*" has taken on itself to animadvert on Major Clibborn's action with the Murrees, and to vent much ill nature on the Major personally. But what is the most amusing part of his diatribe is, that he reproaches him with being "Cool "as a Cucumber, before, during and after the "shameful defeat of his Troops." Now this is positively the first time that we ever heard of a Commander being stigmatized for coolness in the heur of Battle.. Many a lamentation have we heard many a censure has been written on rashness from the days of the Hot Prince Rupert to the present time. Coolness in action we always thought to be the attribute of a superior mind. Wellington was cool as a cucumber (to use the polite phase of the Commercial advertiser.) Napoleon had also much of the same cucumber quality. But it was reserved for a professedly *commercial* Paper to give us *new lights* on the qualities of heroism. Well may the Proverb

"Ne Sutor ultra crepidam"

be applied here. The journalist has furnished us, with the word Cucumber as Shylock did Gratiano with

"A Daniel come to judgement,"

and with him we say,

"I thank thee Jew for teaching me that word."

In future we shall never see a Cucumber without thinking of the *Commercial Advertiser*, who has succeeded in what puzzled the Laputan Philosopher, and managed to extract Moon shine out of a Cucumber.

"The following account of the Clibborn affair is *only* a little too humourous—quite compatible with the circumstance of a vaunt after a disgraceful defeat. We should not be at all surprised to learn that the writer of the "short account," turns out to be the Major himself, who was cool as a cucumber, before, during and after the shameful defeat of his troops. "*We* beat the enemy"—but heat, thirst, madness, vanquished the brave men, who had half an hour previously beat the Belochees! It has well been remarked by a writer in one of the up-country journals, that if the heat and thirst, and all that sort of thing, had such an overpowering effect on the troops commanded by Major Clibborn, as to prevent their "standing it" any longer, how came it to pass that they had strength enough to "show a clean pair of heels" to the enemy? Truly, if they were unable to stand and fight, they could hardly have been expected to take to their heels, as if a certain ugly personage was about to tread on them. The "material" were "only abandoned to save the lives of the *enfeebled* and *frantic survivors!*" Heavens! that a soldier could have had the effrontery to indite such a burlesque on the bravery of troops, who became *frantic after* they had run away clean from the field of battle! The penner of it is evidently one of the gallant gentlemen who survived the handsome "licking" Clibborn's party have had at the hands of a—shame!—a band of undisciplined matchlock-armed half savages. It deserves our pity—yes, we do heartily pity those who who have made us blush deeply for the first time in this country. We can trust our feelings no further:—

"The following short account of the late rencontre between Major Clibborn's detachment and the Murrees, is far more striking than a lengthened description.

"We beat the enemy, but heat and thirst killed us—the men were frantic—mad.—Major Clibborn's conduct was capital,—coolness itself, and he only abandoned his material to save the lives of the enfeebled and frantic survivors, after all his gun horses, camels and camel drivers, and followers had either fled or been killed.....We have a nation in arms against us."

As a Pendant to what we have said above of Major Clibborn we subjoin an account from the *Englishman* of 12th October by which it will be seen that the Murrees suffered severely and lost almost all their Leaders at the Pass of Sunjof—We need make no further comments. The News from Quetta leads us to hope that a few days will give us accounts of Mehrab Khan's complete discomfiture.

"Letters from Quetta mention that the news of the defeat of Major Clibborn's detachment had reached that post. They, however, add that amongst the Murrees slain in the action were the chief Lall Khan and several other of the principal Sirdars, who, in point of fact, directed the operations of the Murrees generally. Should this prove true, the Murree game is up, and the way paved for an early and facile settlement of accounts.

The little force at Quetta, animated by the same feelings as those which impelled Brigadier Dennie's gallant party, are looking anxiously for Mehrab Khan's son and his 12,000 men, whose descent on Quetta is confidently spoken of. Indeed so desirous is our handful of men, under Colonel Stacy, of meeting the enemy, that our letters express a hope that General Nott, with the 42d N. I. and some irregular cavalry, may *not* arrive in time to share the honor of a victory!! While such an excellent spirit pervades our troops, the Government, if its political subordinates are judicious, may calculate upon the accomplishment of all its purposes, in respect to the tranquillizing and settling Scinde and Affghanistan."

WE give the two official accounts of the Fight near Bameean, and the taking of Chusan, as published in the Gavernor General's Orders. Both are important events, but in our view of the case, the former will have a far greater weight in the Scale of Politics than the latter. Colonel Dennie's affair will most probably tranquillize Affghanistan, and assist materially in disembarassing us at a time when there appears little doubt that the march of circumstances will render it advisable to take the affairs of the Seikhs into our hands. Now Nehal Sing the *virtual* monarch, has been detected in trying to assist our enemy Dost Mahommed with money, and no doubt, the first success on his part would have brought an army of Seikhs upon us, at a time when our Troops would have had their hands full. Such Punic faith and perfidy should be severely visited, and until the whole Punjaub be tranquilized and placed under our sway, and our frontier advanced to that of Shah Shoojah there will be no peace for British India or Affghanistan. While Runjeet Singh lived, his great sagacity perceived the sound policy of a firm Alliance with the English, but his successor is an imbecile, a mere phantom King, and an ambitious warlike youth is ready to push him from his Throne, and inflated with pride and urged by evil counsel, would attack the East India Company's possessions with Fire and Sword, as it is well known he nourishes an implacable hatred to the Feringees. The Defeat of Dost Mahommed will show him that he has nothing to depend on in that quarter, and the recapture of Khelat the news of which may be daily expected, (for we do not for a moment doubt it will be taken,) will pacificate Beloochistan, and leave the Bengal and Bombay Armies free to attack him from two different points. The proceedings in China seem to be marked with that spirit of indecision which has hitherto pervaded all our *measures*. At one moment all appears energy, and at another, dilatoriness and procrastination prevail. The expedition has lost an excellent officer in Major General Oglander, whose talent as a Soldier had evinced itself on every occasion of difficulty. It will be difficult to supply his place at the present crisis. His services in all parts of the world demand the gratitude of his Country, a tribute which will not be tardily afforded to his memory.

Our Contemporary of the *Times* hints at a want of harmony between the Leaders of the Sea and Land Forces. Should such be the case, it is deeply to be deplored that the Public Service should suffer from any private jealousy, and heavy will be the responsibility incurred by the parties, while an outraged country will call for strict inquiry, and summary justice. We hope however that our contemporary has been misled, and that "*the "curse of growing factions*" (will not) "*vex our councils.*" The next arrivals from China will probably be most important. On looking at the Map we certainly are surprized that the Forts of the Bocca Tigris have not been taken. With Chusan in our possession which lies at the Mouths of the Yangtsze Keang and Yellow rivers, and the Key of Canton secured, we should have two bases from which operations could be pushed, while the whole coast of the Tea growing provinces and the most fertile and populous portion of the empire would be at our mercy. What we have to apprehend in this war is the non resistance of the Chinese, not their opposition. An advance to Pekin may be made, but if we are not much mistaken it would be found evacuated, and more danger would be incurred by the temptation which unrestrained plunder and licence would offer to our Troops, than several fields of Battle. In the late taking of Chusan, we have heard from private letters, that the Houses were found full of a spirit distilled from Rice, called Sam Chou, which our Soldiers got hold of, and much drunkenness ensued, which if often repeated in a climate like that of China will soon thin our Ranks, and thus success will only lesson our means of aggression. Looking at the Chinese Question in every point of view, we confess it presents difficulties which would not obtain, in a contest with any other power. It is easy to deal with a fierce Nation, but it would be rather difficult to wage a war with Quakers. Finally the destruction of the Bocca Forts, and the occupation of Canton, the scene of our disgraces and humiliations, should we think be undertaken at once. The formation of permanent settlements in China would be productive of more trouble and expence than profit. A few sharp lessons given to the Fokies whenever they will stand to be shot at, would be worth all the territory we shall ever get into our hands, establish a dread of our power, and lead to such a basis of Commercial regulations, as would be beneficial to us, and reciprocally of advantage to the Chinese People at large.

CHINA.

OFFICIAL NEWS.

Captain Osborne came from China to Singapore in the *Kitty*, where he left her and came on in the *Childers*. He brought nothing with him but the despatch bag, but there were abundance of letters in the mail on board the *Kitty*. It is provoking and tantalizing to learn this, but there is some comfort in knowing she may be expected to arrive hourly, as she was to leave Singapore the morning after the *Childers* came away.

We shall not at present attempt to give any further items of intelligence relative to the expedition, as we are enabled to give the following, issued officially this evening.

Secret Department, the 7th October, 1840.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council is pleased to direct, that Extracts from a despatch from Major General G. Burrell, Commanding the Military Force in the China Seas, be published for general information, announcing the occupation of the Island of Chusan on the East Coast of China, by a portion of the force under his command.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council,

H. TORRENS,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Brigade Head Quarters, City of Tinghaeheen, July 18th, 1840.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HON'BLE EARL AUCKLAND, G. C. B., *Governor General of India, &c. &c. &c.*

MY LORD,—I have the honor to acquaint your Lordship, that on the 4th instant, H. M. Ships "*Wellesley*," "*Conway*," and "*Alligator*," (to the former of which I had transferred Brigade Head Quarters, in compliance with the wishes of Sir Gordon Bremer) with the Troop Ship "*Rattlesnake*," and two Transports, arrived in the anchorage of Chusan Harbour: the Ships of War taking up a position in front of a Hill, upon which there was a large Temple or Joss House.

In the evening, a summons was sent to the Admiral, who was also Governor of the Chusan group of Islands, calling upon him to surrender the Island, and soliciting him to do so, that blood might not be shed in useless opposition.

The Officers bearing the summons returned with the Chinese Admiral to the *Wellesley*, accompanied by two Mandarins, and although they acknowledged their incapacity to resist they attempted by evasion and requests to obtain time, and left the ship without any satisfactory result: but perfectly understanding that if submission was not made before day-light next day, hostilities must commence.

On the morning of the 5th the Hill and shore were crowded with a large body of Troops, and from mast

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head of the ships, the City was seen at the distance of a mile from the beach, the walls of which were also lined with Troops. On Temple Hill, the landing place or wharf, and a round tower adjacent, there were twenty four guns of small calibre independent of a number of War Junks; and from their proceedings it appeared that resistance was to be offered. As both wind and tide were against the Transports, and only 350 men, including Marines were in the Harbour, I availed myself of the time offered to reconnoitre the beach beyond Temple Hill, with a view of landing at some distance from the batteries, but which I abandoned as if opposed there, the shipping must have opened their fire on the different batteries, and the result have been the same with respect to loss of life, as of opening upon the batteries at once; besides which it was not considered expedient to Ships of War, under the prospect of action, so many hands as were required to man the boats.

About 2 o'clock P. M. H. M. brigs "*Cruizer*" and "*Algerine*" had got into position, and as the Transports were then entering the Harbour, the signal was given for landing in rotation, as boats could be supplied, in the following order.

First Division.—18th Royal Irish, Royal Marines, two 9 Pounders, and 26th Regiment.

Second Division.—Volunteer Corps and 49th Regiment, and detachment of Sappers and Miners.

On the 18th and Royal Marines quitting their ships for the boats, the waving of flags and beating of gongs and drums gave further intimation of decided hostile intentions on the part of the Chinese.

As previously arranged with His Excellency Sir Gordon Bremer, Commander-in-Chief, a gun was fired from the "*Wellesley*" after the 18th and Royal Marines were in the boats, with a view of ascertaining whether resistance was intended. The gun was fired at the round tower most correctly; and no individual injured thereby. As the whole of the guns on shore were manned, a return fire was instantly given from them, and a number of War Junks, which brought a fire upon the Batteries and Junks from the whole of the Ships of War but of very short duration; the guns and hills beings abandoned, and suburbs evacuated in a very few minutes. The Beach and Wharf and Temple Hill being cleared, the troops landed without opposition, and I immediately took possession of the Hill, from which a very good view of the City is obtained at the distance of about 1,500 yards. As soon as the landing of the 26th Regiment was completed, I pushed forward advanced posts from the 18th and 26th Regiments, to within 500 yards of the walls of the City, which although in a dilapidated state are extremely formidable and difficult of access, being surrounded on three sides with a deep canal of about 25 feet wide, and a continued flat of inundated paddy land.

Having consulted with Lieut.-Colonel Montgomerie C. B. of the Madras Artillery, and Captain Pears, the Senior Officer of Engineers, I decided upon breaching the walls of the City near the W. Gate, and throwing shells into N. W. angle, so that in the event of the Ordnance being inadequate to breach the point already specified, the N. W. angle, which I meant to attempt by escalade, might be more easily carried from the fire kept upon that point having weakened the defence. On the advanced post taking up this position, a fire was opened upon them from the walls of the City, and kept up at intervals until near midnight. A few shots, not exceeding 8 or 9, were fired from our battery which tended to silence their firing without doing any injury. Whilst I was visiting them, several shots were fired without any other effect than proving that the Chinese were utterly ignorant of gunnery.

The second division consisting of the Madras Sappers and Miners, Bengal Volunteers and 49th Regiment, were landed without delay, and having taken up their position, threw out advanced posts to the front, the latter corps protecting the left of the suburbs.

Early on the morning of the 6th I was happy to find from the very great exertions of Lieutenant Colonel Montgomerie, that during the night, he had, in addition to the two 9-pounders landed with the Troops, got into position, six other guns of the same size, two 5½-inch howitzers, and two mortars, making a total of ten guns, in a position within four hundred yards of the walls. From stillness of the City, I apprehended a change had taken place there, and I waited for daylight, before issuing orders for offensive operations; on the first dawn, the flags were seen on the walls, as they were the preceding evening—but as the light increased, there did not appear a single person, where there had been thousands the preceding evening, which gave reason to suppose that the City was evacuated; and I sent forward Lieutenant Colonel Montgomerie, Major Mountain, Deputy Adjutant General, and Captain Pears, Field Engineer, with a small escort to reconnoitre as closely as possible the state of the works, and endeavour to ascertain whether the City was abandonded or not.

These Officers passed the canal, (the bridge over which had been broken up) by throwing spars across and with Captain Bethune of the *Conway*, who had now joined them, scaled the wall by means of a ladder found amongst the buildings outside. One or two unarmed Chinese, who appeared above the gate, hung a placard over the wall, and refused by signs to admit them, but offered no other opposition,

The gate was found strongly barricadoed within by large sacks of grain, and by the time that a few planks had been thrown over the canal a Company of the 49th, which I had sent for, took possession of the principal gate of the city of Thing-hae-heen, upon which the British flag was hoisted.

Guards were quickly posted at the whole of the gates, and every protection given to life and property. I lament that several houses in the City had been plundered by the lower order of the Chinese people before we took possession—and that it was carried to considerable extent in the suburbs by the same class during the nights of the 5th and 6th from their occupying houses which were ultimately proved not to belong to parties claiming them.—Order is now restored; but a large portion of the people, who went into the country, have not yet returned.

A return of the Ordnance captured on shore is herewith transmitted, that on board the War Junks was considerable, but of which I have not a return.

The loss of the Chinese is estimated at about 25 killed, the number wounded I cannot learn, but it must be very small, from round shot having been fired. The Admiral is said to be among the latter. I am happy to say, Her Majesty's Troops escaped without loss of any description, and are prepared for any further services required.

The City of Ting-hae-heen is extensive, the walls being about 6 miles in circumference, they are built of granite and brick of inferior quality—and with the exception of a Hill where the defences are unusually high, there is a deep ditch or canal about 25 feet wide carried round the walls at the distance of a few yards. There are numerous Bastions in the work, and with good Troops in its present state, the City is capable of making a good defence.

This Despatch will be delivered to your Lordship by the Honble Captain Osborne, to whom I beg to refer you for further particulars respecting the Island of Chusan and our position here.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Sd.) GEO. BURRELL, *Brigadier*,
Commanding Eastern Forces.

True Extracts.

H. TORRENS,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Return of Ordnance captured at Chusan (on shore) by the combined Naval and Military Force, under the Command of Commoder Sir J. G. Bremer, C. B. and K. C. H., &c. and Brigadier Burrell, on the 5th July 1840.

Ordnance where found.	Guns, Iron. 2 to 3 Pdrs.	4 to 6 Pdrs.	6 Pdrs. to 8	9 Pdrs.	Guns Brass. 6½ Pdrs.	Total.
On Sea Face,.....	9	10	3	1	1	24
On Walls of the Town,..	6	9	8	0	0	23
In the Arsenals,.....	15	24	4	4	0	44
Grand Tatal...	....	....	....	..	....	91

The Guns, with the exception of the brass one, are all apparently of Chinese manufacture, and of a very inferior description. The brass gun has the date of "1601, made by Richard Phillips," place not mentioned.

A considerable quantity of Gunpowder has been found, and three Magazines, containing an extensive supply of Iron Shot, Jinjals, Matchlocks, Swords, Bows and Arrows, &c. &c., with Steel Helmets and Uniform Clothing for a large body of men, the particulars of which have not yet been ascertained, but of which an Inventory is being made. With the exception of the Ordnance, most of the articles are packed and stored with much method and are in very good order.

(Sd.) P. MONTGOMERIE, *Lt.*-Col.,
Comdy. Arty. Eastern Expedition.
(Sd.) GEO. BURRELL, *Brigr. Comdg.*

Camp Chusan, 10th July, 1840.—*Cal. Cour. October* 8.

INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.

NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES.

DELHI GAZETTE, OCTOBER 14.

Our Postscript of last Wednesday, will have informed our readers of defeat the first of Dost Mahoed, and we now present them with some further particulars. The Dost, is said, by letters reaching to the 23d Sept., to be halting at Syghan and it is supposed that he means to make a further stand there, for which place 6 Companies of the 35th N. I. some of the Shah's Goorkhas and 6 guns were about to start and to give him, of course, a second drubbing. It is pleasing to see that no other Affghans have imitated Captain Hopkin's levy. Our loss is said to be four killed, and we have fourteen wounded. We subjoin a letter from one of our correspondents:—

Camp "Cabul," Sunday, 20th Sept. 1840.

"I can scarcely see for the smoke issuing from our guns which are now rattling forth a Royal salute in honor of a most brilliant and complete victory gained by a small Detachment of British Troops over the combined forces of Dost Mahomed Khan and the Wullee of "Koolum" on the morning of the 18th instant, in which the former was severely wounded, leaving the three sirdars and 500 men dead on the field together *with the whole* of his Camp equipage, baggage, standards, *kettle drums* and the only heavy piece of Ordnance he had brought into the Field with him—all of which were captured by the Detachment.

It appears that on the evening of the 17th instant, Brigadier Dennie was informed that the Ameer's advanced guard had actually arrived to within sight of "Bameean." The following morning the Brigadier took out a party (consisting of 270 of the 35th N. I., 230 of the Shah's Goorkha Battalion, some of the Shah's 2d Horse, Captain Hart's Corps of Jaunbauzes and two of the Horse Artillery Guns) to reconnoitre the enemy. When, after moving out a short distance, to his no small surprise he found himself suddenly thrown in front of Dost Mahomed Khan himself at the head of an Army of some 8,000 men. The Brigadier instantly determined on risking an action and directed our guns to open which they did with such eminent precison as to throw the whole of the enemy into the greatest confusion. They however collected and came boldly down to the charge,—were repulsed—rallied—and charged in a most ferocious manner, but unfortunately for them the valour of the British was a degree too great to admit of any impression being made on them and they drove this multitude before them like a flock of Doombahs. The action lasted for some time when the combined forces finding it useless to make any further attempts took to flight carrying their wounded hero along with them.

Brigadier Dennie reports in the highest terms of the conduct of the troops which he says, is beyond all praise. The little Goorkhas acted their part of the play with their accustomed bravery, and the Jaunbauze Corps is also spoken of as having behaved remarkably well—indeed it is unnecessary to make any remarks on the conduct of the Troops, the numbers that were opposed to them alone, speak volumes for them.

The company of Captain Hopkin's Affghan Corps which ran away with their arms (new pattern musket) and accoutrements to the Dost acted as Light Infantry and fired at us in great style, they were however marked, and it is to be hoped that but few of them escaped— some of them on being overtaken in the flight asked for quarter, but that was out of the question.

This gallant Officer (Captain H.) marched out of this not very long ago in Command of a Corps of (Macnaghten's own) Affghans and returned yesterday *without a man*. Who would not take the Command of a Corps of Affghan?

A flaming order is now going the round of Camp congratulating the Troops on this brilliant affair. The loss on our side is not yet known, the official despatches not having arrived. Lieutenant Legeyt, of the Bombay Army, is the only Officer mentioned, wounded. Lieutenant Golding's horse was shot dead under him.

Colonel Orchard is on his way to Cabul with the European Regiment. The day before yesterday an express arrived from that officer, stating that he had been attacked, and was surrounded by rascals, and that in consequence of the number of men sick, he was unable to protect the column on the line of march. The General instantly ordered off a squadron of the 2nd Cavalry, and a company of the 37th Regiment. Native Infantry, to the Colonel's assistance—what a state to have a European Regiment in at the actual seat of war.

On the arrival of the European Regiment at Cabul, a force is to move out under General Sir R. Sale into the "Khoistan"—the party is to consist of H. M's. 13th Light Infantry, two Squadrons of Cavalry—the Flank Companies of the 37th Regiment N. I. two Companies of the 27th Regiment N. I., and though last, not least, four of Abbott's guns. The country is full of forts and walled villages, and you will doubtless hear of some fun. One of the chiefs (Sultan Mahomed) is a powerful Barukzie, nearly related to the Ex-Ruler, and from his having a strong-hold, and the command of some 10,000 Khoistanee match-lock men, it is supposed he will shew good fight.

The want of carriage bas been the cause of the delay in the European Regiment not having reached this before, as they were ordered up Express. The 48th N. I., are still at Kudjiah unable to move from the same cause.

The native troops are said to be very sickly and the 37th N. I. have nearly 100 men in Hospital most of them with fevers.

General Nott has marched for Kelat with two 18 pounder battering guns.

Lieutenant Shakespeare had actually left Khiva with all the Russian slaves, &c. he could collect. There are no accounts of Captain Abbott's progress.

The following order and letter regarding the late gallant affair at Kudjiah, have been handed to us, and we gladly give them prominent insertion:—

Camp Kudjiah. 19th August, 1840.

"Detachment Orders—Lieutenant-Colonel Wheeler, C. B. offers his hearty gratulations to the troops under his command, and, more particularly, to the gallant body which he had the honor of leading into action, this morning, on the complete success of the expedition.

He begs to offer his thanks to all engaged, European and Native, and to assure them, that it was a proud and grateful sight to him, to see the native troops vieing with their European Brethren. He deeply regrets the loss which has attended the operations of the morning, but it was not to be expected, that four Forts could be assailed by the gate without loss.

He begs to offer his thanks to Dr. Nisbet 48th N. I. for his zealous and prompt aid to all requiring it.

The Lieutenant-Colonel will not fail to bring the whole day's work to the favorable notice of the Major General Commanding."

To LIEUT-COLONEL WHEELER, C. B.
48TH NATIVE INFANTRY.
Commanding at Kudjiah.

SIR,—I have laid before the Major General Commanding, your letter N. 24 of the 24th instant, giving further detail of your operations against the Wuzeerees on the morning of the 19th instant, and I have now the honor to convey to you, and to the Officers and men under your command, the expression of the Major General's high sense of the service performed on that occasion.

The Major General desires me to say, that your dispositions for the attack appear to have been highly judicious, and to have been followed up with a spirit and gallantry, which led to the results, highly creditable to the Officers and men engaged, and greatly beneficial to the public interests in that quarter.

I am desired to inform you that the Major General has communicated these his sentiments, to the Government, and I am directed to request, that you will express the same to the troops under your command.

I have the honor to be sir,
Your obedient servant,
J. DOUGLAS, *Captain.*
A. A. G,
Assistant Adjutant General's Office.
Camp Caboel, 27th August, 1840.

DELHI.—Great excitement has prevailed in the station during the week on account of the movements of the different regiments about to reinforce or relieve their companions in Arms, the Magazine people have scarcely a moment's rest; Camels, Tents and Hackeries are at a premium and in some cases not to be got for "love or money," and the Dirjees and Accoutrement makers are working double tides.

The 64th N. I. leave on the 20th instant, for Ferozepore.

The Officers of the 10th N. I. entertain the Officers of the 64th on Thursday, and the Officers of the 64th have invited the Station to meet their departing friends on Saturday next.

M. H. Turnbull Esq. C. S. and family arrived at the station from Simla, *en route* to Calcutta on the 10th instant.

NUSSEERABAD.—Lieutenant Roberts, Kotah Contingent, has left this for Cawnpore in search of recruits for not one is to be found here. Captain Richards, Political Agent, and the Commandant of the Kotah Contingent, about to be raised, leave also in a few days and proceed towards Neemuch, for the purpose of fixing upon ground for the Cantonments. Reports are flying about as to the destination of the 22d and 52nd N. I.

The 23rd N. I. gave a Ball and Supper to Lieutenant Macpherson and his lady on the 7th October. Every thing went off in style, and there is great prospect of Hymen having many votaries during the cold weather, the station being graced with many lovely and accomplished spinsters, and others are expected, while the Bachelors seem any thing but unwilling to follow the example lately set them. The late storms and rains have given a capital harvest to the grammies, bricklayers, &c. for scarcely a house escaped scot free. Lots of Courts of Enquiry and Courts Martial lately, all about appropriating Company's gram. The ability and assiduity of the Officer Commanding the 10th Cavalry, however, brought every thing to light.

MEERUT.—Want of carriage will prevent the Buffs and the 19th, from moving for some days yet; and it is reported that the Lancers are ordered to hold themselves in readiness. A rumour has reached the station, of General Ventura having been blown from a gun.

LOODIANAH.—The Reverend Mr. Jennings from Kurnaul has arrived here, and the Lord Bishop is expected in the first week of November.

GUARMUCKTESER.—The fire which broke out some short time ago, was not, we are informed, on Messrs Scott & Co's. premises, but in a temporary building, appropriated to the reception of goods immediately after landing. The damage done is comparatively small to what would have been the case, had the warehouses of Messrs. Scott and Co. been consumed.

CAWNPORE.—*8th October.*—Captain Haveleck's detachment was expected at Cwanpore on that day, Captain Campbell's detachment about the 25th instant. The former will march immediately, as the men for H. M's. 13th Light Infantry go on at once to Cabul, the remainder of the men are for the 16th Lancers and H. M's. 44th Regiment. Capt. Barr, of the Buffs, left Cawnpore for Meerut on the 6th instant, with the detachment of recruits under his command; an Officer of H. M's. 9th meets him at Allyghur, to take on the men of that Regiment.

CALCUTTA.

COURIER OCTOBER 10.

GLORIOUS NEWS.—It is again all up with Dhost Mahomed. Having with him 6,000 men and relying upon his numerical superiority, he ventured to stand the hazard of the die near Bamean. Brigadier Dennie had with him only about 500 men, consisting of two hundred of the Goorka Battalion, and a few artillerymen, with one gun and one howitzer under Lieut. Mackenzie, but with these he thrashed the Dost totally. The latter is dangerously wounded, and 500 of his men were killed. We have no further particulars to give at present, nor time this evening to descant upon the moral effect of this evening to descant upon the moral effect of this success, now that wars and the rumours of war are rife.

The above intelligence may be depended upon. It had not reached Cabool on the 13th ultimo.

Since writing the above, the following has been issued officially:

SECRET DEPARTMENT,
THE 10TH OCTOBER, 1840.

The Governor General in Council has great satisfaction in giving publicity to the annexed copy of a despatch from Major General Sir Willoughby Cotton, K. C. B. and K. C. H., Commanding Troops in Afghanistan, announcing a brilliant success gained by a party of the 25th Regiment N. I. and of H. M. Shah Soojah's Troops, over Dost Mahomed Khan and his Oosbeg Confederates.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council.

H. TORRENS,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Camp Cabul, 20th September, 1840.

SIR,—I have the greatest satisfaction in apprising you for the information of the Governor General, that I have this morning received accounts from Brigadier Dennie, dated the 18th instant, of a most brilliant action which took place on that day, wherein the Brigadier, with 230 of the 35th N. I., 270 of the Goorkha Corps; 2 guns, in conjunction with a party of Captain Anderson's Cavalry, the Jaunbazes and a few men of Captain Conolly's escort, totally routed the combined forces under Dost Mahummud Khan, and the Walee of Khoolum, wounding the former, and capturing his Tents, Kettle-Drums, Baggage, some Standards, and the only Gun he brought into the Field (a large 16-pounder) with a further loss to the enemy of 500 killed, and a proportionable number of wounded.

The Brigadier speaks in the highest terms of the conduct of the Troops of all Arms engaged, which I shall fully detail when the official report reaches me: the loss on our side, the Brigadier mentions, as comparatively small. Lieut. LeGeyt of the Cavalry, and Captain Hart of the Jaunbazes, are the only Officers, his private letter names, as wounded.

The flight is represented as complete.

Brigadier Dennie's decision and judgment, in immediately with the force, though small, which he had with him, attacking the enemy, deserves in my opinion the highest praise.

This action will have the best effect and be the means of tranquillizing the spirit of insurrection which was rife in various parts of the country, and of effectually destroying all influence Dost Mahummud might have hoped to have excited. The official report shall be transmitted the moment it reaches me.

I have, &c.
(Signed) WILLOUGHBY COTTON,
Major General,
Commanding in Affghanistan.

ENGLISHMAN, OCTOBER 11.

We rejoice to have it in our power to convey to our readers intelligence of the complete defeat of Dost Mahomed's force by a comparatively small detachmeat under the command of Brigadier Dennie, C. B.

It has already been stated that the Brigadier had marched to Bamean to the relief of that place.

It appears that on the 17th ultimo, the Brigadier received intelligence, that parties of the enemy were entering the valley from the defile in his front, about 6 miles from Bamean. Wishing to draw them well into his hands, he did not however proceed against them immediately.—Learning, however, that they were attacking a friendly fort, and feeling the importance of protecting those who relied upon British faith the Brigadier at once proceeded to drive them off. According to Brigadier Dennie's information there were only some hundreds of the enemy in the valley, and he therefore only took out with him about a third of the garrison of Bamean, with a gun and howitzer under Lieut. Mackenzie. After driving in the advanced party, (as it proved to be) who had pushed on to within 2 or 3 miles of our camp, the Brigadier fouud to his surprise an army in his front. It was too late then to send back for reinforcement, and besides would have delayed the movement and checked the forward feeling that all were filled with. Moreover the Brigadier felt, that the smaller the number of troops the greater would be the honor of the victory. It appeared that the enemy had got possession of the chain of forts before the British reached the mouth of the defile. They drew up and attempted to maintain or make a stand at each with the main body, their wings crowned the hills on either side. In dislodging them from the latter, the Goorkahs suffered, but they are reported to have done their work well, and have won great credit. The practice of Lieut. Mackenzie is stated to have been beautiful. After four or five volleys from the two guns, seeing our steady and rapid advance, the enemy lost heart; their *deroute* became general, and they fled in a mass to the gorge.

The Brigadier then let slip all the Cavalry on them, 80 of Captain Anderson's, 200 of the Jan Bazes, and some Suwars of Captain Connolly's escort, and Dr. Lord's, about 40 or 50 more. They cut up great numbers of the Usbecs, which chiefly, if not wholly, composed the allied force. A great many of Captain Hopkins's men, who had deserted, were also killed or wounded. They were seen plainly drawn up as Light Infantry, and extended in front.

The pursuit continued about 4 miles up the defile; the enemy were scattered in all direction over the hills, and not more than 200 were last seen with the Dost. The Dost is severely wounded himself in the thigh, and he had a very narrow escape, as also had his son Mahomed Ufzal Khan, and the Wallee. Our trophies are the gun (fellow to one taken at Urgundee) the Dost's kettle drums and the whole of his tents, camp, and which the Jan Bazes pillaged with murderous voracity. Five hundred of the enemy were killed, with a proportionable number wounded. The number of the enemy is computed, from various reports about 6,000. There were with Brigadier Dennie but 230 of the 35th N. I. and 270 Goorkhas—Captain Anderson's Horse were forward and have acquired quite a fame in the charge. Lieutenant LeGeyt and Major Hart are the only two officers wounded—the first badly. Captain Connolly and Mr. Rattray volunteered for the service, and gave every aid in their power. Captain Shortreed, the Brigade Major, is also reputed as very active, zealous, and intelligent, and in short the Brigadier says every body was full of ardour, and at the same time comported themselves with coolness and steadiness.

COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER, OCTOBER 10.

We have had grand speeches among the Freemasons, and great doings by them, to enlarge the "pins" of their exclusive tabernacles—they will swear by the Proverbs of Solomon—for the benefit of the world, as well as for the enhancement of their own glory. Good—and then, as a very natural concequence, there must be bards to celebrate both the enlargement of the reign of Secrecy, and the aggrandizement of *her* worshippers—this office, a brother of the Fraternity has performed by *doing* a few verses of rhyme, to which we direct the attention of our poesy-loving readers. But what

does the poet celebrate? The "*charms*" of Freemasonry, as discoverable in their brotherly love, benevolence to the widows of their brethren, and such other matters as belong to the mysterious attachment or mystic affection which subsists between brother and brother. All this is excellent, and worthy of imitation; but what need there be any secrecy in the motive to the performance of the above acts of reciprocal benevolence? If there is any peculiar stimulating cause to render man more benevolent to his brother man—known to the Masons—it is their duty, and they owe it to their brother man, to disclose that which no one is allowed to possess, but the mystic fraternity. There must be something very revolting to the moral perceptions of humanity, connected with the secrets of Freemasonry, which they dare not expose to the light of reason, or the scrutiny of moral philosophy. A man loves his friend, and endeavours all he can to contribute to his welfare—the Masons can do no more—what need then is there of secrecy? Are they ashamed of exposing their good deed? why then do they belaud each other, and get up poetical panegyrics of the *system*? You have much to say for and about yourselves, and so have the world—you care for your brethren, and so do those who do not belong to your party. In the name of common sense, and in that of morality, tell us what you are, and why you deprive us of a secret—if there be any in your scheme—if not you are impostors—which you know to be peculiarly efficacious in cementing the attachment of one man to another and rendering him extremely solicitous for another's welfare and happiness? You deprive us of the means—if you really possess it—of exercising those virtues which you glory in as especially your own property; which is a trait by no means compatible either with the known system of ethics, or the wants of your fellow-men. If you are afraid of disclosing your secret, you cannot otherwise then be ashamed of it; and if so it is our duty to tell you that you are "glorying in your shame," and ought to be discountenanced by the whole human family. There can be nothing laudable in a system, the exposure of the secret spring of which would deprive it of all its virtue, (?) and perhaps bring upon you the indignation and scorn of the world. "The thief," says a great Personage, "shuns the light because his deeds are evil"—ergo "he would not shun it, if they were good." You may talk of brotherly love—of being "just to the fair," and that there is nothing "but good to be understood" in Freemasonry;—but you will not be believed by any man who sits down and seriously asks himself, then why all this mystery? Finally, talk "big" if you like: the fact is, that, were it once known why you talk so, and yet keep the cause of it a secret, you would not make another pompous speech, nor again mention brotherly love. If there is any good in you, you should, in brotherly love to your fellow creatures, communicate it to the world; and let us tell you that, if there is any moral virtue in selfishness, you are the most immaculate models that could be set upon for the imitation of mankind!

WOUNDING WITH PISTOL SHOT.—A gentleman residing at Chasapara, in Khidderpore, being annoyed with a numbr of boys, who were on Sunday evening last making a noise near his door, and amusing themselves with firing off squibs, came out with a stick and beat them off. Among the boys whom he so struck, happened to be the brother of a woman named Cureemun, an inhabitant of that neighbourhood. Cureemun was very angry with the gentleman for his violent behaviour, and remarked that he had done wrong in beating her brother. Upon this the gentleman, who was unfortunately under the influence of liquor at the time, struck her a few blows with the stick. Her husband came up to protect her, and met the same warm reception from the gentleman. After performing this exploit, the gentleman returned to his house. The woman poured forth a volley of abusive expressions upon her retreating antagonist, and being encouraged by his not taking any immediate notice of her flowery speeches, she became gradually less scrupulous in the choice of her expressions. While she was thus agreeably occupied, the gentleman re-appeared on the field of battle, this time provided with a pistol (and not a stick as on the first occasion) which pistol being charged with small shot. He discharged the pistol at the woman who was at some distance from him, without any material injury to her. A few of the shot, hit her, and a *moodee* who was sitting in his shop in the opposite direction; but a young boy, named Oozeer, about 12 years old, who happened to be in a line between the gentleman and the woman, received the most part of the shot upon one side of his face, and sank down in a state of insensibility. The police was immediately informed of the transaction; a European officer proceeded to the house of the gentleman, who refused to let him enter, threatening to shoot the first man that attempted to seize him. Under these circumstances the officer thought his best course was to leave a few of his attendants to watch the movements of the gentleman, lest he should attempt to escape, and to go himself to the magistrate and communicate what had transpired to him. He did so, and the magistrate himself, attended by a party of sepoys, repaired to the place where under his superintendence, the gentleman was seized and removed to a place of security. The boy was that very evening sent to a hospital, where he still continues, and where we hear he is likely to do well.

FRIEND OF INDIA, OCT. 8.

THE BOON TO THE HOLDERS OF RENT-FREE TENURES.—The Government of India has recently passed several orders in reference to the examination of rent-free tenures, and the practice of resumption, by which great indulgence has been granted to all those who are connected with these tenures. And as the subject is deeply interesting to the Natives of this country, and has moreover been placed in the most prominent position by those who have undertaken to assail the East India Company in England, a clear exposition of the character, and bearing of the successive rules by which the practice of resumption has been modified, will not be out of place.

It was in November last, that this relaxation of the laws begun. By the original Code of 1793, which has been considered as the great Charter of the rent-free holders, it was ordained that tenures of some considerable standing, when adjudged to be invalid, should be dealt with leniently, and that the lands should be assessed at a half rental; but that tenures of more recent creation, when pronounced to be unsound, should be subjected to such assessment as the Governor General in Council might ordain. That assessment has been in general heavy, in most instances equal to seven-tenths of the rent. Some of the most experienced of the public servants have, from time to time, urged on the executive authorities the establishment of a moderate tax on such resumed lands. They have felt confident that it was not altogether the resumption of these tenures, which occasioned irritation, for every Native, with few exceptions, knew that under a native government they would long since have been resumed, and that they could never be considered but as unsound, whether they were tried by the ancient practice of the country, or by the declarations of our Government. They felt that it was the heavy revenue assessed on lands which had been hitherto entirely exempt from all payment, that so keenly affected the Natives. That cause of irritation was removed in November last, when it was ordered that all lands which might be resumed in future, should be assessed at a *half rental*.

In August of the present year, this indulgence was made retrospective: and it was ordained that all resumed lands which had been subjected to assessment at full rates since the 5th of May, 1825, should be reassessed on these lenient terms, with the exception of those which had already passed into other hands by private or public sale. It was at the same time ruled that any estate which had been settled with the rent-free holder after its resumption, and had subsequently become the property of Government in consequence of the accumulation of arrears of rent, should be restored to him, on a half rental assessment. This was an unexpected and comprehensive boon, calculated to win the approbation of all reasonable Natives; and to abridge the labours of the resuming officer, by inducing many holders of such lands to come in without farther hesitation, and place their dubious tenures under the firm safeguard of a perpetual half rental assessment.

Within five days after this indulgence was granted, as it regarded assessment, the Governor General in Council passed a number of rules, scarcely less important, as to the examination of the validity of deeds by which these tenures were held. All small tenures of ten bigahs and under, which had been held since 1790, were ordered to be left unmolested in the hands of the holders; but in three districts, this indulgence was restricted to lands of which the produce had been applied to religious or charitable purposes. When, in the course of enquiry, it appeared that the produce of *any* lands, had been applied consecutively to religious or charitable purposes, or to objects of public utility, the officers of Resumption were to report the fact for the consideration and orders of Government; and a hope was thus held out, that the appropriation of such lands to those objects, however objectionable the original title, would be confirmed. We could wish that Government had gone much farther, and had engrafted a system of national education upon the system of resumption, by distinctly providing that a definite share of the produce of the resumed lands should be *sacredly devoted* to the great object of national education. This would have served to associate the most grateful remembrance of the country with the period of the resumptions, and would have taught succeeding generations to recognize the present time as the real era of national regeneration,—as the period when Government, having recovered *its own* revenues, which had been usurped, had given the country the first benefit of them.

The great question upon which a Rent-free tenure hinges is, whether it is to be considered hereditary or not; for it is vain to prove it sound, if it cannot also be proved hereditary. The existing law required a specific condition in the orginal deed to constitute the tenure hereditary; but the new rule relaxes this severity, and directs that whatever there is a proof, or even a strong presumption, that one or more successions had taken place before 1765, this fact should be conclusive against any claim of Government to deal with it as a life grant only; and that the claim itself should be abandoned. Again, a considerable portion of these grants was made for the religious services of temples, and for other objects in themselves permanent and perpetual; but on a strict interpretation of the existing laws, such tenures would be considered resumable, because, in the original deed, no hereditary condition was specified. By the new rule such grants are saved from resumption, if the produce continues to be applied to those purposes. Thus the religious sensibilities of the natives will be preserved from that feeling of irritation, which might have been occasioned by the resumption of grants, which, though illegal in themselves, have been for a series of years considered as the main stay of their temples. At the same time the rule wisely restricts this indulgence to lands of which the produce is still devoted to these permanent objects; for the officiating brahmuns in whose custody these lands have been placed, have not scrupled in many instances, to rob the altar and enrich themselves, by alienating the lands thus entrusted to them.

The two conditions necessary to the validity of Crown grants were originally established to be, that the original grantor did actually exercise sovereign power at the time of the grant; and that it had not been subsequently resumed by competent authority. By the new rules, the burden of proving that the grantor did not exercise sovereign power at the time, or that the grant has been subsequently resumed by those who had a right to resume it, has been thrown on the government prosecutor; an arrangement which will be duly appreciated by all the holders of such lands. It was also ordained in the existing Regulations, that no grant which had not been duly registered, according to the orders repeatedly issued by Government, should be allowed to stand, however sound it might be in other respects; but the new rules enact that the non-registration of grants shall not be advanced against them, except in those districts in which public Registers, duly prepared, actually exist, and may be produced if required, or in which the issue of the Proclamations regarding registry can be proved. A still farther relaxation is now allowed in the case of grants, which though not registered according to the existing laws, were entered in the Registry officers established successively in 1771, 1782, or 1784; and it is farther ordered that this plea shall not be urged in the case of those grants, respecting which it can be shewn from any of the public act of government or its officers, that their existence as free was known to the Public officers previously to the passing of the Registration Acts. And finally, it is ordained that tenures, which may be valid as perpetual and permanent grants, shall not be brought into question, simply from their not having been described as such in the title required to be entered in the Registers.

These rules have been published as a declaration of the principles on which the Government of India desires that the validity of all rent-free tenures shall be investigated; and parties who may consider that they have not been duly applied in their respective cases, are at liberty to represent the case to the Revenue Commissioner, the Board of Revenue, and the Government itself. The people are thus afforded the means of appealing from the hasty or erroneous decision of subordinate officers to the supreme seat of authority in the country. It would be difficult to conceive what farther indulgence can will be conceded, short of the entire relinquishment of all farther investigation of these tenures, and the abandonment by the state of all the revenue of which it has been deprived by these illegal alienations.

MADRAS.

ATHENÆUM, OCTOBER 13.

It having been denied that H. M. 94th Regt. had been ordered to hold itself in readiness to proceed to Bombay, we are happy to be able to reiterate the statement on the subject that appeared in our issue of the 6th instant, as well as to add the confirmation furnished by the following extract from a letter from our Mangalore correspondent under date the 7th instant,

The detachments of the 23rd Lt. Infantry on outpost duty at Potoor, Honore, Sirsy, and Sedasheghur are under orders to be relieved by similar details from the 46th Regt. N. I. The reliefs will not march from hence till after the issue of Pay, (about the 15th). A Committee assembled yesterday to report on the ordnance stores attached to the Brigade of guns here. The men were inspected this morning by Brigadier Williamson C. B. in marching order. The Artillery, I hear, are to accompany H. M. 94th Regt. to Bombay, a vessel touching here for them from Cannanore. Rumour says that this force will move on from Bombay for employment in the field on account of the late disasters in Scinde.

The following is from a Correspondent at Ootacamund, under date the 7th instant.

Extensive repairs and additions to Katie, about four miles from Ootacamund, are now being carried on. They were commenced some months ago, but were subsequently stopped, owing to a dispute with burghers, or proprietors of the soil. Lord Elphinstone likes the place very well, and it is supposed that he will when on the Hills in future, engage it as his private residence, and "Bombay House" at this station as the public quarters.

Major W. Havelock, K. H., has been ordered to join his Corps (4th Dragoons), and will leave for Bombay, it is said, in a day or two. Lieut the Hon. G. A. F. C. Graves of H. M. 31st Regiment, has also received similar instructions.

Our Coorg Correspondent has sent us the following scraps of intelligence, in a letter from Mercara, under date the 7th instant.

The monsoon at this place is over. October is the most beautiful month of the year in the Coorg country. All nature is looking fresh and green. The Sappers and Miners, who, during the monsoon have been quartered at Frazerpett, will leave that place on the 10th instant, to resume their labours under Lieut. Doria, on the line of road from this to Mangalore. Many fragments of rock have yet to be blasted and cleared away, and the temporary bridges hitherto made use of, have to be removed for the purpose of more substantial ones being erected in their stead. The monsoon has done considerable damage to the road, by forming nullahs across it and washing it away in many places. The Artillery Kurkhana has been ordered back from Hoonsoor, and the Officers are bringing their horses from Frazerpett, where they have been during the monsoon, in consequence of a disease prevailing at Mercara at that season, that too often proves fatal. All cattle are sent to the low country before the rains set in. The total quantity of rain that has fallen this season, is *one hundred* and *sixty* inches.

On the 5th instant, a fatal accident happened on Mangalore road. A party of men and bullocks were coming from the coast, when, as they passed the Sampajee Ghaut, a wild elephant attacked them, and killed one of the men. It is nearly five years since an accident of the kind occurred in these parts. It is always more dangerous to come in contact with a single elephant than with a whole herd.

Ensigns Baldock and Vivian arrived at Mercara on the 5th instant and joined the 28th Regt. N. I.

The recent arrivals at this station are, Captain Partridge, Bombay Army, proceeding from the Neilgherries to Bombay: Ensign Newton, on route from Madras to join the 46th Regt. N. I. at Mangalore: Lieut. French of the 34th Regt. N. I., on route to join the 23d Regt. N. I. at Mangalore, as acting Quarter Master: and Major Downie, of the Bengal Cavalry, on route to Bombay, to proceed thence to Europe.

The recent departures from the station, are the Rev. A. Fannell A. B. and Lady, to Cannanore.

ATHENAEUM, OCTOBER 15.

A Bangalore Correspondent writes, under date the 12th instant, as follows:

A meeting has been convened for this day at the public Rooms for the purpose of making arrangements regarding the ensuing races at this station. A great deal of rain has fallen here during the last six days.

A Correspondent from Dharwar, under date the 7th instant, writes as follows.

We have had an abundance of rain at this station during the last three months, and appearances indicate a yet further supply. The croops promise favourably.

Major B. B. Shee K. L. S., lately arrived from Division leave, and assumed command of the 17th Regt. N. I.

Cholera made its appearance in the villages round about the Fort about a fortnight ago, but I am happy to say that none of the Military were attacked with it.

We have received the following from a Cannanore Correspondent under date the 10th instant.

H. M. 94th Regiment has received orders to held itself in readiness for embarkation on the shortest notice, it is supposed for Vingorla. The corps is very weak at present, as it only musters four hundred men for duty. The Company of Golundauze here, has also received similar orders, it is supposed, for a similar destination. Captain W. H. Miller and Lieutenant Gumm will accompany the Artillery.

Three Companies of the 36th Regt. N. I. will leave Cannanore on the 13th, *two* for Calicut and *one* for Tellicherry, for the relief of similar detachments of the 9th Regiment N. I.

A grand fancy Ball was given by the bachelors of the Garrison on the evening of the 8th. It was very well attended. Both ladies and gentlemen were superbly dressed in various costumes. The man cook, Captain B—, of H. M. 94th, was armed with a weapon of most formidable dimensions, large enough to cut through a whale or a Yankee *say serpent*. The supper, which was most sumptuous, was laid out in a pavilion of tents most tastefully decorated and brilliantly illuminated. The party did not break up till near sun rise.

This is, by no means a gay station, correctly speaking; but it will be still less so when H. M. 94th is gone.

I question whether it will be ever safe, after the departure of the corps, as the Moplahs are a most treacherous race of people, and not to be depended upon in any respect.

European Intelligence.

THE LONDON TREATY.

(From the French papers.)

The *Journal des Debats* says that the great question of peace or war occupies all men's minds. Some persons consider that the Government is not preparing for war with sufficient activity. Others, and the greater number, by a sort of instinct rather than through judgment, believe firmly that peace will be preserved. The treaty of London is composed of two questions—the Eastern and the European question. The latter is by far the most serious. From Syria it transports the field of battle to the Rhine. From a quarrel between the Sultan and the Pasha of Egypt it becomes a war of principles between France and the other civilized Powers, and through an incredible perversion of affairs, it is the Powers who have every thing to lose by this and nothing to gain who will bear the consequences of it. Austria and Prussia still more than France have an interest in the integrity of the Ottoman empire. Prussia does not want a road to India through Syria, and Austria knows well that it is not she who will inhe it Constantinople. Nevertheless the treaty of London having bound Austria and Prussia to England and Russia in case of a European war, France would carry her arms to their frontier. France does not wish for war, but if the other Powers force her she will declare it; but if, on the contrary, the allied Powers, by their wisdom and moderation, succeed in avioding it, they will have obtained a great triumph for civilization over barbarism.

The *Revue de Paris* asserts that the French Ambassador had an interview both in London and at Windsor with King Leopold. He assembled Lord Palmerston, Baron Bulow, and the Chevalier de Crunow, and from those amicable conferences a plan of a note was adopted to be addressed by the British Cabinet to the French, in which it would be said that England never intended to exclude France from the Eastern question. The treaty of the 15th of July is not in any manner to be considered a threat against France, but as a manner of interrogating Mehemet Ali, and asking him what he intends to do. It was likewise proposed to assemble a congress at Vienna, where the French Government would be admitted, and afterwards a definitive treaty would be signed at Constantinople.

The *Courrier Francais* says that the report alluded to by the *Revue de Paris* does not appear to be perfectly correct: that no note has been yet addressed to the French Ministry. As to a congress to arrange the question, France could not take part in one until she saw the possibility of her views prevailing, which are moderate, and above all impartial.

The *National* is of opinion that war is inevitable, and for this reason—that an attempt will be made by the allied Powers to coerce the Pasha of Egypt, and that this attempt will produce war, because the French Government would accomplish its own destruction if it were to remain inactive during this attack. War, therefore, it says, will be the conclusion of all that is now passing, because Russia wishes for war; the English Government wishes for war; Austria and Prussia are incapable of resisting the movement, and France cannot recede without compromising her dignity, her strength, her greatness, and her future existence.

The *Presse* denies in the strongest terms that the King ever used the language to the Ambassador of Austria or Prussia attributed to him by the *Univers*, and says that it was a calumny invented by certain journals in the Ministers' interest to persuade the world that M. Thiers was not the only impediment to the peace of Europe, and that the same writer who invented the terms, "The King reigns and does not govern," and "the Ministry does not sufficiently cover the King's responsibility," now brings forward the King's name to cover M. Thiers, and to keep him in his office.

The *Courrier Francais* proposes a new plan for setting the Eastern question. It says that the the difficulty of the question is neither at Constantinople nor in Syria, but at Suez. Let a free accessible, and practicable road be opened across the isthmus, so that the English after having given their Indian commerce this direction, need never fear being disturbed in it, and then it will be seen that their strange affection for the Ottoman Porte will vanish, and peace between Egypt and Turkey will be easily effected. There are but three ways to accomplish this object—either to allow the English to establish themselves at Suez, or to declare war to prevent them from establishing themselves, or to create a neutral road, over which all nations may travel. To deliver up the isthmus of Suez to England would be a baseness of which Europe and particularly France, could never be guilty. To make war is of doubtful result for every party, and the advantages to be derived from war are not worth the sacrifices attending it. To declare the isthmus neutral ground would not offer any disadvantage, and, according to Clot Bey, Mehemet Ali is perfectly ready to undertake the works which would accomplish an extraordinary commercial revolution for the advantage of all nations. This is a grand idea, which the diplomatists would do elope if they had less contracted views, and which plan events will sooner or later accomplish; but after sad catastrophes and immense losses.

DEPARTURE OF THE ORIENTAL FOR ALEXANDRIA, WITH THE FIRST OF THE ACCELERATED EAST INDIA MAILS.—SOUTHAMPTON, Sept. 1.—The Oriental started from this place to-day, and will call at Falmouth to take on board the mails; she got under weigh exactly at half-past 10, and was saluted from the battery at the east end of the town, and cheered by a vast concourse of spectators. She resumed the salute as she proceeded. She carries out about 60 cabin passengers, a detachment of the 77th Regiment, a company of Royal Artillery, and a considerable amount of specie, and makes about 3,000*l.* freight and passage money, exclusive of the sum paid by

Government for the mail service, which it is said is 38,000*l.* per annum. The contract with the Oriental Company for this service (which has been printed) is for a term of six years certain, and to continue further until either of the contracting parties gives the other twelve month's notice to discontinue it. The Oriental was visited on Saturday by the Earl of Minto, First Lord of the Admiralty, accompanied by Sir Charles Adam, Sir William Parker, Sir E. Codrington, Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth, ; Sir William Symonds, surveyor of the navy ; and Captain Brandreth, civil architect, who all expressed their entire satisfaction with the vessel and her equipments. She was found fully adapted to carry, and fire four of the long 68-pounder swivel guns, fore and aft, besides long 32-pounders as broadside guns, and may, therefore, be made in a few days the most formidable war steamer in the world. The Oriental will start from Falmouth tomorrow, and is expected to reach Gibraltar on the evening of the 6th, and Malta on the evening of the 10th. A shocking accident occurred last evening ; in embarking the 77th Regiment a private, in a fit of intoxication, jumped overboard, and in spite of every exertion to save him was drowned.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

The week began with the infliction of the punishment of death on Courvoisier : but for the scepticism of the Jury as to the presence of bullets in the pistols, and their belief in the insanity of the culprit, it would have ended with the sentencing of Oxford to death : and between these two events, Mr. Fitzroy Kelly's bill for abolishing death-punishments in the cases of twelve classes of crimes, was allowed to be read a second time by Ministers,—who would have opposed the second reading had it not been for, their conviction, that by opposing it they would have added another to the long list of minorities in which this session has presented them to the attempt at merciful legislation between one man's suffering on the gallows and another's rubbing shoulders with it, forms a rather startling epigrammatic expression of the stage at which the public mind has arrived in its struggles to attain more clear and humane notions in penal jurisprudence.

In words at least, our legislators seem generally to have abandoned the untenable ground that the criminal must necessarily undergo punishment in order to atone for the crime. This specious mystification of the vindictive motive to punish has been relinquished for the more rational plea—"that the sentence of the law is not an act of vengeance, but recourse should be had to it merely for the purpose of deterring others." And yet we find the very men who use this argument, telling us in the same breath that they oppose the abolition of death-punishment in cases of murder, because the feeling of the public would be outraged by such a step. The feeling which would be outraged—or more properly disappointed—is that, every vindictive feeling which they had just before declared ought to be allowed no voice in deciding whether punishment is to be inflicted and what is to be its amount. Besides, to disappoint or baulk a wish or feeling is one thing, and to outrage feeling is another. By inflicting too severe a punishment, we outrage public feeling,—*i. e.* we inlist sympathy on the side of the criminal ; we make the law a tyrant, a thing that ought to be put down ; we confuse the notions (already perplexed enough) entertained by the mass regarding right and wrong ; we loosen the bonds that hold society together. By merely disappointing a revengeful wish, we incur no such hazard : we on the contrary rather increase than diminish the hatred of the crime. Those who use this argument exaggerate to themselves the degree to which the populace will be disappointed. The demand "blood for blood" has its origin in a vague fear entertained by all who hear of murder, that their turn may come next. Substitute a punishment that is seen to be equally or more efficacious, and there will be no disappointment. And here we may remark by the way, that an intolerable abuse of the appeal to popular sentiment prevails in the Honorable House." The duty of a legislator is to legislate to the best of his knowledge and judgement. Popular sentiment has (or would have, were our elective system better) all the scope allowed to it, in sending members to the Legislature or in keeping them there, which it ought to have. The Legislator who, instead of keeping to discover the wisest policy is always thinking what will conciliate most votes, is unfit for the task, and may depend upon it that the public he so servilely fawns upon will soon find him out,

That the public feeling is at present in favour of inflicting the punishment of death upon murderers, no man who has entered a coffee-house, a club-room, an omnibus, or the House of Commons, during the last few weeks, can doubt. The public is a great coward : the rapid succession of the criminal acts of Gould Courvoisier, and Oxford, has struck a panic into its breast, which was heightened by the resuscitation of all the murders committed for some years back, of which the perpetrators had escaped detection. Before one of the three individuals we have mentioned had been tried, the verdict of the palpitating public was—"Hang them all." But the existence of so intense and widely-diffused a feeling does not prove it to be an enlightened one, or one by cherishing which the comfort and happiness of society will be increased. The time has been when to rescue heretics and witches from the stake would have disappointed—or, to use the phraseology of sentiment-mongers, outraged public feeling. If this or any feeling prompt to cruel or imprudent conduct, it is the part of wise legislators to clear up the misconception which produces it, and to check its activity.

The cause of the abolition of death-punishment is frequently injured by the use of untenable arguments on the part of well-meaning but injudicious friends. Great stress is laid, after every execution, upon the circumstance of boys being apprehended picking pockets at the foot of the gallows. This only proves that these boys are no philosophers that they are unable to trace the steps by which the commission of small crimes leads to greater, and that knowing pocket-picking and murder to have no necessary connexion, they are unable to see any connexion between what is going forward on the scaffold and their own occupation. In like manner, the brutalizing effects of capital punishments have been much exaggerated. The brutalizing tendency will be found on reflection to exist not so much in simple as in what Bentham calls "afflictive capital punishment" when death is inflicted by a process of torture. To habituate a people to witness their fellow creatures expiring under excruciating sufferings more especially when fanaticism (of any kind) is invoked to make them take pleasure in the spectacle is to demoralize them in the worst manner. But in the simple infliction of death-punishment there need be nothing of all this. "The people," says Bentham, flock in crowds to an execution ; but this eagerness, which at first might appear so disgraceful to humanity, does not proceed from the pleasure expected from the sight of men in the agonies of death, it arises from the pleasure of having the passions strongly excited by a tragic scene." The crowds who buffetted each other round the foot of the scaffold for a good sight of Courvoisier's last moments, are not a whit more likely to learn the art of murder from the spectacle, than Mr. Kean junior, who got inside of the gaol to witness the sufferer's emotion—because his father had done so before him on a similar occasion ; or than Lord Alfred Paget, who hired a window, to enact the part of a "special reporter" for his gossips in attendance at the Palace ; or than divers other lords and gentlemen, who were callous enough to endure the spectacle. We admit that there are little thoughtless blackguards in abundance in London, and that "gentlemen" as well as coalheavers and dustmen can display bad taste on occasions : but what has that to do with the question of capital punishment ?

The most plausible arguments in favour of death-punishment are—first, that it is popular ; second-that it is in the highest degree efficacious in preventing farther mischief from murderers ; third, that it is exemplary, producing a more lively impression than any other mode of punishment. Of the first of these we have disposed already, and need therefore only direct our remarks to the other two.

The allegation that there is no other method of averting the danger to society from murderers but by putting them to death, will not stand the test of examination. To any man who reflects upon the many fine gradations of motive which render it difficult to say whether an act should be classed as simple or culpable homicide, or murder, it must be evident that the assertion is too much generalized if all murderers are included in it. But let us look to the case of the most dangerous species of homicide—assassination for hire : it is well and briefly disposed of by Bentham. "Assassination for lucre is a crime proceeding from a disposition which puts indiscriminately the life of every man into jeopardy. Even these malefactors are not so dangerous, not so difficult to manage, as madmen, because the former will commit homicide only at the time there is something to be gained by it, and that it can be perpetrated with a probability of safety. The mischief to be apprehended from madmen is not narrowed by either of these circumstances. Yet it is never thought necessary that madmen should be put to death. They are not put to death ; they are only kept in cofinement, and that confinement is found effectually to answer, the purpose." Another class of criminals have been pointed out by Beccari as fit subjects for capital punishment—and even Bentham at the outset of his career acquiesced in the decision—the leaders of a rebellion, when discontent has spread so widely, that imprisonment cannot insure safe custody. This case, however, is even less conclusive than the former. "The blood of martyrs is the seed of the church." A story is told of an executioner who said to an aged Irishman, showing him the bleeding head of a man just executed for rebellion, "Look at the head of your son." "My son," said the old man, "has more than one head." The more extensive the discontent, the more unwise the bloodshed in such a case ; for the greater the probability that there is something in the cause of the malecontents calculated to allure the sympathies of the young, the generous, and the brave.

The argument that death-punishment produces the most lively impression, would be the strongest of all were it based upon fact ; but this is questionable. Death seems the greatest of exile to men of innocent and industrious habits ; but it has not equal terrors for that class of persons upon whom it is most desirable to produce an impression. Their profession habituates them to risk their lives : their habits of intemperance give them a brutal, uncalculating courage ; their *esprit de corps* makes them seek for the applause of their associates in guilt, "by dying game." The contemplation of perpetual imprisonment, accompanied with hard labour and occasional solitary confinement, seems better calculated to produce an impression upon these men. "All the circumstances that render death less formidable to them, render laborious restraint proportionably more irksome. The more their habitual state of existence is independent, wandering, and hostile to steady and laborious industry, the more they will be terrified by a state of passive submission and a laborious confinement,—a mode of life in the highest degree repugnant to their natural inclinations.

But our objections to death-punishment do not rest solely upon the untenable nature of the arguments adduced in its behalf. There are considerations which go directly to prove its inexpediency. From fear of exhausting the patience of our readers, we will content ourselves with suggesting two. In the first place, the punishment of death is irrevocable. Should it turn out that the conviction of the condemned has been based on error, no amends can be made to the innocent sufferer. No system of penal procedure can be devised which can insure the judge from being misled by false evidence or the fallibility of his own judgement. The more heinous the crime laid to the charge of the accused, the greater is the probability of an erroneous conviction. It is eloquently said by the great master of the science of jurisprudence whom we have already so often quoted in the course of these remarks—"When the pretended crime is among the number of those that produce antipathy towards the offender, or which excite against him a party-feeling, the witnesses almost unconsciously act as accusers. *They are the echoes of the public clamour.* The fermentation goes on increasing, and all doubt is laid aside. It was a concurrence of such circumstances which seduced first the people and then the judges in the melancholy affair of Calas." The second consideration to which we proposed to advert is, that the employment of death-punishment destroys one source of testimonial proof. The favour of all his accomplices. The "honor among thieves" feeling can nerve a man to die like the wolf, in silence. But amid the tedium or drudgery of a prison, haunted by fancy's pictures of the liberty his equally culpable colleagues are enjoying, his determination may relax and information calculated to promote the ends of justice be obtained from him.

Within our limits it is impossible to treat such a subject exhaustively ; and yet it seems to us, upon a careful retrospect of what we have written, that enough has been advanced to show the expediency of entirely abolishing death-punishments. Entertaining this opinion, we cannot but congratulate the public upon the proof of its diffusion throughout society, shown by the chain of contrasting incidents to which we alluded in the outset, as having prompted the train of thought in which we have been indulging : and we cherish the hope that the fallacious notion that induces so many to regard murder, and the highest grade of political offence, as exceptional crimes which ought still to be visited with the pain of death, will in a few years be dispelled.

IRELAND.

DUBLIN, MONDAY, AUG. 31.

A meeting of the Repeal Association was this day held at the Corn-Exchange. The room was certainly crowded, but principally with members of the "great unwashed." The first three hours were occupied with the reading of letters and enrolment of members, who were severally rewarded with an eulogy from Mr. O'Connell. He considered them patriots and wise men. The receipts amounted to 143*l.* This business having been got through.

MR. O'CONNELL addressed the meeting. He said, he was every day more and more convinced of the necessity of a repeal of the union. He was placed by circumstances, rather than by chance, at the head of the Repealers of the country, who, he was sure, had sufficient confidence in him to believe that he would never betray them. He, of course, had been the subject of the grossest calumnies and vituperation, but these had no more effect on him than rain on a duck's back. (Laughter.) He had told them the other day that he was unwilling that the repeal pledge should be required from members of Parliament during the present Administration, and he was now anxious to state why. From what Sharman Crawford had said, it was evident, that if they required the pledge, the Ulster Association would turn round upon them, and say, "Behold what you have done ; you have spoiled our work : by requiring the pledge you have prevented us from securing the return of Liberals." But he had a higher reason, which was this—that by requiring the pledge they might lose some of the supporters of the present Government. He was now as anxious to support the present Government as before he began to agitate for repeal. If by that agitation he did them an injury, and possibly he might he could not help it. But what use would it be, even if they had every Irish member pledged to repeal ? That would not carry it. They had 44 pledged members on a former occasion, and yet they could not get one English member to vote along with them. Requiring the pledge was not the way to carry it. That could only be done by having the unanimous opinion of the people of Ireland declared in favour of it ; or, if not the unanimous, at least the general opinion. Repeal was progressing with greater rapidity than he had foreseen, and as great as he could wish, notwithstanding the efforts of Sharman Crawford and the London press. The press first ridiculed him, and now they had begun to scold. Mr. Ward, M. P., had attacked him in his *Weekly Chronicle*. Now he would remind honest Mr. Ward, who by-the-by had voted for the Coercion Bill, that the Belgians had not been able to obtain a repeal of the union with Holland until after a refusal by the Parliament. They had been invaded by the Dutch troops, whom they drove from their country, and then declared themselves independent. (Cheers.) The Belgians were almost all Catholics, and yet they had no restrictive laws So far from that, it was not long since a bill had been brought forward in the Legislature by a member of the Ministry to endow a Protestant church in Brussels, and the grant was carried by a majority of 7 to 1. There were four priests members of the body, priests being there admitted to Parliament. Well, how did they vote ? Why, three of them voted for the grant, and only one against it. (Cheers.) But to return to the London press. The hon. and learned gentleman then referred to the attacks in the *Morning Chronicle*, *Weekly Chronicle*, and *Examiner* newspapers against him and the question of repeal. He contended that union was as injurious to England as Ireland, as long as it was only nominal, for it warped all the natural resources of Ireland as well as the favour and activity of her brave and generous population. He was glad the London press had abandoned their tone of ridicule, and taken to abuse. That abuse they might continue as long as they pleased, for the repeal cry had now spread too widely and had been taken up too energetically to be put down by any abuse, however virulent. It had at first the impediment of want of confidence in him and others for having given up repeal before. That, he was bound to believe, no longer existed. It had next the impediment of the opposition of the Government, which opposition was to be seen by the paucity of barristers who had joined them. Notwithstanding they were succeeding. Their next impediment was Sharman Crawford, who had become an inveterate and decided opponent. He accused him (Mr. O'Connell) of looking only for a local and not an independent Parliament Now they all know that his system was to endeavour to get justice by instalments. But, more than that, why did not Mr. S. Crawford join him when he was seeking for an independent Parliament ? He did not do so, and now he came forward and charged him with seeking for a subordinate Parliament. Mr. Crawford made a great boast of attending to the register of Ulster with a view to increase the number of independent voters. The Ulster Association could not be better employed, but that was only what he Mr. O'Connell) and his supporters had been doing for years past. What credit, then, had Sharman Crawford for coming forward at the 11th hour ? He was, in fact, seeking to do the Repealers an injury through the medium of the Ulster Association ; but he (Mr. O'Connell) believed there were too many good men belonging to it to suffer him to do so. Mr. Sharman Crawford had said that liberty of speech was not allowed in that association. Why Mr. Crawford himself had been listened to for an hour and a half abusing them, and he (Mr. O'Connell) had even offered to become a member of his tail, if he would consent to take the lead as a repealer. Mr. O'Connell then quoted several passages from the writings of Mr. S. Crawford, in the year 1833, to show that he was then a repealer. Mr. Crawford then spoke of the union between England and Ireland as a reluctant union, under which there was no equality of rights, and that if the union were to be maintained by a separation of the Parliaments." Surely Mr. Sharman Crawford was something like a repealer then. (Cheers.) The hon, and learned gentleman next referred to the letter of Lord Charlemont, which he said he had perused with breathless anxiety, lest he should have seen something in it against repeal ; but he did not. He thanked him for establishing the Ulster Association. He had had the honour of hearing him say that he never would feel anything but the greatest exultation at being the son of the leader of the volunteers of 1782, and he hoped they would be able to make him an unarmed volunteer of 1840 (Cheers.) This letter of Lord Charlemont's he intended to move should be inserted on the minutes. (Hear, hear.) He was happy to say that the city of Kilkenny had unanimously agreed to join the association. They were for repeal, and nothing but repeal. He was going to the county for a month, but he would leave one of his sons in town to attend to the business of the association. In the mean time he would make arrangements for a provincial meeting in Kilkenny, and another in Munster. There was one melancholy fact connected with Kilkenny—he meant the letter of Colonel Butler. For years he had esteemed that gallant gentleman. He was of a truly noble family, many of whom had perished for Ireland, in the field of battle, and wetted the scaffold with their blood. It was a melancholy duty he had to perform, but he should tell Colonel Butler that he was accused of trafficking upon his vote in Parliament ; and that he had refused it unless he got two offices for some relatives of his. He had called upon Colonel Butler to allow him (Mr. O'Connell) to contradict that statement, but he got no answer from him. The letter he wrote to him he put into the newspapers, and still it received no reply ; and the fact he now felt it his duty to state, standing in that association as he did for Ireland and repeal. (Cheers.) He (Colonel Butler) said that they were only enrolling names and taking money ; but did he forget that every name had a man attached to it? (Laughter.) They were not fictitious names, but the names of men who had hearts and hands—Irishmen, true-hearted Irishmen, not one of whom would consent to traffic upon his vote. The money, with which he expressed a wish to know what was done, was accounted for to the last farthing, as the secretary would show him, if he took the trouble of asking him. Mr. O'Connell concluded by moving that the Kilkenny address, presented at the last weekly meeting, be referred to a committee, who should prepare an answer, and make arrangements with the citizens of that city for a meeting of the province of Leinster for the furtherance of repeal.

Motion agreed to.

Amongst the numerous documents which were heard at the commencement of the meeting was an address to Mr. O'Connell from the parishes of St. Nicholas without, and St. Luke's and the Bishop's Liberties ; an abstract of which I subjoin as a fair but curious specimen of those documents generally, of the grievance of which the repealers complain, and of the objects they hope to attain by a repeal of the union.

"The incredible success that has attended your recent agitation of the repeal question, proves how very deeply rooted is the conviction that repeal and repeal alone, is the only measure that can satisfy the demands, engage the affections and call for the energies of the universal people of Ireland We join you heartily to work out the great measure which you promise to yourself and to us as the chief and concluding act of your political mission, and we pledge ourselves never to accept any measure save the never-to-be-forgotten constitution of 1782, which Grattan won from reluctant England for our forefathers, when they numbered but 2,800,000. without shedding a single drop of human blood, or drawing forth a single tear ; and we hope you will have the glory of rewinning from reluctant England that same constitution which in a period of our weakness and disorder we lost, and which we more urgently require now that our numbers are swelled to 9,000,000 We are convinced that the measure is practicable and can be accomplished without causing the blood or the tears of humanity to flow. That our allegiance to the Sovereign may not be disturbed, or the machine of the State stopped, we are willing to take on us our proportion of the state duties, expenses, and liabilities ; and when the Irish parliament shall assemble in Dublin we will be in a condition to appoint commissioners to ascertain our proportion thereof. We need not tell you that we meet to day in the midst of a decayed city, where nothing is to be seen but the tottering habitation of a once wealthy and employed, and happy people—that misery has overtaken full 80,000, or one fourth of its inhabitants—that the population throughout Ireland is reduced to another state of destitution—that no trade can prosper—and that no remuneration remains for either labour, talent, or genius in the midst of such abject poverty. We need not tell you that the people of this country are the most industrious on the face of the earth, the most hospitable, and now, glory to the Almighty the most sober, quiet, and obedient to the powers that be, to their clergy, and to the ordinance of their holy religion—that this people have purged their mind of those degraded crimes which followed the vice of drunkenness, and have occupied the vacuum with a pure and unconquerable love of their father-land ; that the Irish are a brave and an intellectual people ; that they are for a great portion of the year without food, and perpetually without raiment, frequently without fuel, and universally destitute of the household convenience and comforts which every other civilized nation possesses ; that this country is covered with the choicest food equal to sustain twice or thrice its population ; that their flocks yield wool sufficient to clothe every creature on the soil by day and cover them by night ; that their herds afford leather for their feet as well as food for their bodies ; that the bowels of their earth contain metal and fuel in abundance for their household wants ; that their forests contain the hardy oak in sufficient quantity to erect a most formidable navy for commerce and protection ; that their soil is peculiarly fitted by Heaven for the reception of the most delectable of seeds the flax ; that the great body of these singularly gifted people are shoeless, shirtless, coatless, blanketless, devoid of iron or wooden articles of household furniture, have neither ships building nor ships at sea, and touch none of those rich and nourishing articles of food which Heaven sends them for their support ; that their food consists for ever of dry potatoes ; that meat and butter they seldom touch ; that they are outlawed by the constitution ; that they are branded with perjury by those who have robbed them ; that they are scorned for their religion, their lineage, and their race ; that they quietly permit the whole of the crops, and flocks and herds, their flour, meal and provisions, the whole of their timber and minerals to be annually carried off before their eyes, for the use of a race that despise them ; that the admitted value of all those most valuable articles of merchandise exceeds 18 000 000*l.* annually ; that the absentee landlords draw off 6,000,000*l* a year, for which we never get, a shilling's worth of anything in return ; that a revenue levied on every article we consume, amounting to 5,500,00*l.* is drawn off to be spent out of Ireland ; that we pay to England 7,000,000*l.* a year for her manufactures ; that we pay her 300 per cent. too much for leather manufactured from the hides of our own Irish oxen, 500 per cent. too much for the cloth and hats manufactured from our own wood and furs, 1.000 per cent. too much for their hardware, &c., owing to our inability to manufacture for ourselves ; that they draw off our capital as fast as we generate it by a system of legalized plunder ; and that if that capital were allowed to remain amongst us, and the proprietors of the soil prevailed on to remain also, exercising their cultivated intellect in exploring the unfathomed regions of science—applying their discoveries and inventions, as other nobles do, to the promotion of their country's commercial advancement, exciting by their example and rewarding by their fortune, the talents, the labour, and the genius of those whom

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they would then be proud to call their fellow-countrymen would no longer be dormant." The address, after many more similar assertions, proceeds to ask—"Have they (the English) not abolished our fishery bounds? Have they not forced a system of poor Laws on us against our will, which turns out to be what you predicted, a system for perpetuating beggary in Ireland? Have they not withdrawn from Ireland every officer of consideration that they possibly could; and have they not filled the trifling ones that remain with the insolvent ignorant officials sent to us nobody knows wherefrom? Have they not refused us a few paltry hundred pounds to collect and preserve our legendary record, and the honoured token and symbols of our former piety, learning, and independence; and had they not the insolence to demand those sacred relics from the committee of gentlemen in whose care the antiquities of Ireland find a refuge and a protection from their sacrilegious hands? Are they not leagued at this moment and pledged to destroy our franchise and to drive from the mockery of legislation the few members for the country whom they reluctantly permit to be present? You, Sir, know full well that all these evils can only be remedied, and the way be remedied by a repeal of the union. We therefore call upon our countrymen, from shore to shore to round the standard of repeal, and, believing that the association you have last formed to be based on the soundest principles, we concluded by imploring the blessing of the Almighty upon your exertions."

Mr O'CONNELL observed that the address contained such glaring and powerful facts that any man who read it without yielding to the practical consequences of being a repealer, did not merit the name of patriot, and could not be regarded as a man of common sense. (Cheers.) Let Mr. S. Crawford answer it if he could; but it was not in his power to to do so. Indeed he (Mr. O'Connell) was convinced that Mr. S. Crawford's present movement arose out of personal pique.

Some routine business having been done, the meeting separated.

CONFESSIONS OF A SPY.

COLLECTED BY AN OFFICER OF THE NAVY.

"YES, I felt that I was saved, and with the conviction came a hope that only a short interval would elapse before I should again see Louise. Against my captors I had no further cause for complaint; a brief consultation took place amongst them; wine and other refreshments were offered to me—my female attire was exchanged for a suit of man's apparel, and every civility was shown to me, but my inquiries relative to Louise, were either evaded or treated with silence. Still my expectation of an interview with her was strong; in fact I did not entertain a doubt upon the subject; and therefore I was the easier satisfied, and quietly composed myself to sleep upon a couch, two men remaining in the same apartment with me. At daylight I was awoke and commanded to depart without delay. I earnestly requested permission to bid adieu to Mademoiselle de Foe, but was told she was then many miles distant, and consequently the thing was impossible. A slip of paper was, however, given me, on which, in her own hand-writing, I read, 'Edward, do your duty faithfully, and do it with honour.' This was enough, and remembrance of the importance of my mission coming across my mind, I once more started for England, and having crossed the Channel in a smuggling lugger to Flamborough-head, I proceeded to the metropolis, and delivered my despatches into the hands of the Secretary to the Prime Minister, who was pleased to commend me for my zeal and attention, and I was ordered to hold myself in readiness for future service.

"At this time war seemed inevitable; for though Mr. Pitt had strove with great earnestness to preserve peace, yet the conduct of the National Assembly towards the unhappy Louis, and the probability that revolutionary principles would spread, if not promptly and properly counteracted, demanded resistance on the part of England. Added to these the successes of Dumourier had inflated the popular feeling almost to madness, for that General had not only defeated the Austrians at the battle of Gemappe*, but had entered Brusse's in triumph, having previously captured all the strong towns in the Austrian Netherlands. In the first instance the National Convention had declared that they never would make war except in self-defence, nor would they interfere in the affairs of other nations, but their military triumphs so elated them that, in defiance of all their previous protestations, they passed a decree at once aggressive to surrounding kingdoms, and calculated to arouse the turbulent to open insurrection against their rulers, by commanding the French Generals to give assistance to all who wished to change their form of government. With these glaring facts before his eyes, Mr. Pitt foresaw, that to avoid hostilities would be impracticable, and therefore he prepared for the storm. Anxious, however, to temporise,—in which, with all due submission, I think he was wrong,—the minister still refrained from a declaration of war, and as it was supposed that the South of France continued faithful to the monarchy, hopes were cherished, that succour might be afforded from that quarter. To ascertain the general feeling of the Royalists in the department of the Gironde, I was directed to proceed to Bourdeaux, and communicate with the leading men who remained favourable to the Bourbons. But the utmost caution was required in this affair to avoid suspicion, and therefore, with a ready command of cash, I was left to my own resources for a passage. I lost no time in hastening to Dover, and there, through my former connexion with the smugglers, I obtained an introduction to a house in Jersey, from which place I sailed in a chassemaree for the Garonne.

"It was on a gloomy evening, about the middle of December, that I landed on the wharfs at the lower part of the city of Bourdeaux; but equipped as a French *matelot*, I was not long in procuring a lodging; and as my adventures have ever teemed with curiousco incidents so, in this particular, I found myself united with an official but secret agent of the Jacobins, who was on the same errand as myself, but with a very different object in view. This was not discovered till several days after our first meeting, and would in all probability, have remained utterly unknown to me, but for the Frenchman taking it into his head that I was employed by the same principals as himself, to watch over his proceedings. In a moment of irritation, for my having frequently crossed his path, he taxed me with it, and I did not altogether deny it, but hinted that we might so manage matters as to do well for ourselves in pecuniary affairs, and keep our employers in a state of uncertainty. Cunning, as I afterwards found him, in most things, he eagerly bit at the bait, and through his means I gained a fund of intelligence as to future prospects. He was a shrewd, lively fellow, fond of licentious company and good living; and, as money could procure almost every luxury at this city, I took care that his desires should be gratified, whilst in strict confidence I showed him letters which I had purposely written to Danton and others, commending his good conduct and zealous exertions. I need hardly tell you, that these were never sent, but almost immediately destroyed, they served my designs for the time, and we went on swimmingly together in concordly and fellowship.

"Wherever I went I found a lingering attachment towards the Bourbons, but the victories of the French army had so inoxicated the national vanity of the people, that they could talk of but little else. Still, Admiral Trogoffe, who was then privately at Bourdeaux, cherished sanguine expectations that the whole, (from La Vendee to the Pyernees would rise *in masse* if the English would but render them aid; and I was earnestly desired to convey statements to Mr. Pitt to that effect. Once more, then, I returned to England, and having made my report, was again ordered back to Bourdeaux, with assurance that troops should be sent, and, relying upon the promise, Admiral Trogoffe repaired to Toulon to arrange and mature his plan for fitting out the ships in that port to form a royal fleet. In the mean time the unfortunate monarch was condemned to death, and when the fatal intelligence arrived in the South, had there been an English army at that moment in readiness to act, the whole of the southern provinces would have risen to rescue the king, and the chances are, that a long and destructive war would have been prevented. Instead of this however, preparations were made to arrest the progress of the Army of the North, and though, subsequently, the British took possession of Toulon, yet the happy moment for arresting the advance of republicanism was lost, and could not be recovered.

"It was at this time that I gained some knowledge of the man who has since made so much stir in Europe—I mean Napoleon Bonaparte. He was then a Lieutenant of Artillery, and looked upon as an enthusiast in his profession, to which he was entirely devoted—a young man of sudden impulses, but correct mind. Meeting him at one or two of the houses to which I was accustomed to resort, we repeatedly got into conversation; and I have no hesitation in saying, that he was far more inclined to monarchy than to republicanism; and though possessing an ambition that soared above common intellect, yet it was a laudable ambition to rise in his profession. He was not altogether ignorant of the capacity in which I was acting, and frequently questioned me upon the subject of discipline in the English Army, the amount of artillery force that could be promptly brought into the field, with other details, of which at that time I was profoundly ignorant, and, as a matter of course, avowed my want of information. He strongly censured the neutrality of the English nation; and I firmly believe, that had overtures been made to him to join the British forces, receiving a becoming rank by way of inducement, he would not have hesitated. I may be mistaken, sir, but that is my opinion. With me he was generally frank and communicative; but at most times, except with particular acquaintances, he was reserved, and often morose. In his friendships, he expressed himself warm and attached; but there was always this peculiarity attending him, that he looked upon his friends more as instruments to attain his objects—the means to gain an end,—than bound to them by the strong ties of respect or esteem; the fact is, I think he never did know what it was to cherish real friendship in his breast. He was several weeks at Bourdeaux; and when we parted, how little did I then imagine that he would rise to become an Emperor or that I should thus pass away the remainder of my days in neglect and solitude! and yet, at this moment, the balance between us is in my favour; for much as he may boast of heroism and philoasopoy, the eagle chained to the neck must mourn over his degradation, and the present be embittered by the remembrance of those daring flights, when his pinions were spread over half the world.

"Louis was beheaded, war with France was no longer a matter of doubt; but England was not in that state of preparation to command respect from an enemy formidable in increasing numbers, and flushed with victory. It is true that, at the close of the season of 1792, Mr. Pitt had declared in the House of Commons, "England had never a fairer prospect of a long continuance of peace: *I* think we may confidently reckon on peace for ten years;" but this result, sir, showed the precarious tenure on which the trauquility of a nation rests, and how essential it is to be at all times in readiness to meet an enemy in the field. The surest way to preserve peace, is never to be unprepared for war.

"Hostilities commenced, and no means were offered me by which I could quit the country. I was therefore compelled to remain in the South, though often tempted to renew my visit to Paris. Nor was I an idle or inactive spectator of passing events, for my time was pretty much occupied in communicating with the Royalists, and bending my mind to those studies which I now find absolutely necessary to the station which I filled. No troops were sent from England; and towards the close of the month of July I bent my steps towards the shores of the Mediterranean. My money was nearly expended; but in that delightful part of the world, where nature is so bountiful in her dispensation, very little sufficed; and I traversed the provinces of Guienne and Languedoc on foot, never wanting a meal; for I found hospitality amongst all classes, whether in the chatean of the wealthy, or the humble cottage of the happy peasant. Those were some of the most delightful days of my life. The evil tendencies of the Revolution had not reached the remote provinces, so as to vitiate men's minds; and whilst pursuing majestic forests, where solitude reigned triumphant, I have wondered that the petty passions of man should be allowed to set the turbulent in arms against the peaceable and far greater portion of the community.

"It was towards the latter end of August, that I reached the neighbourhood of Marseilles, and was compelled to join the French Army under General Carteaux; it is true that I was not very reluctant, for it removed me from being suspectid, and I could collect my information with nearly the same facility. The English fleet was at that time off Toulon, and Marseilles had declared for monarch; in fact, there wanted nothing but a powerful land force to march into the interior to effect a counter-revolution. Unhappily, too much reliance was placed on the disorganized state of France, under the hope that the nation would be so weakened by her own struggles, as to be capable of offering but little resistance to foreign powers. This was a mistake; the successes of Dumourier in the North had inspired the country with military ardour; the army opened a new field for enterprise, and thousands flocked to the tri-colour full of eager hopes and expectation that they should rise in the profession. And here ambition was allied to a love of country, though amengst many the thirst for plunder was the most powerful inducement.

"We were encamped on the hills commanding a fine view of the Mediterranean, and could see the British fleet; but only a few days elapsed before we were ordered to advance and occupy the pass of Ollioule, previous to a general attack upon Toulon. The French army was pretty strong, but sadly disorganized through the levelling system, which began to pervade all ranks; the title of "citizen," claimed alike by all grades, superseding the official designations. We had several encounters with the peasantry on our march, and no mercy was shown to the prisoners who were taken in these affrays: they were condemned as traitors, and immediately shot.

"On the 29th, we reached Ollioule, a town in a mountainous district, about four miles west of Toulon, where we took up our position, being somewhere approaching to a thousand men, with eight pieces of artillery. Here we learned that the British and Spanish forces had already taken possession of Toulon, but not in the least aware of their numbers or effective strength, and supposing that they were unacquainted with the close approximation of the enemy, I determined to make my escape; and this I effected the same night, by climbing the heights, at the imminent risk of breaking my neck, and at the hazard of being shot by some over-vigilant sentry. After great difficulty and exertion, I got clear away to the vineyards, where I lay concealed, and with the opening day the grand spectacle of the combined fleets anchored in the superb basin, formed by the roads of Toulon, presented itself to my view. You have, no doubt, sir, seen the Channel fleet in Plymouth Sound, or moored at Spithead, and a very fine sight it was; but here were nearly sixty sail of the line, besides frigates and small craft, all in glorious array, yet slumbering quietly on the smooth waters of the Mediterranean, lighted up with the delicious pure crystalline sky of an Italian summer's morning.

I lost no time in advancing towards the town; and at the bridge over the Canal du Las, I came upon an outpost of, I think, the 11th Regiment, and having informed the officer that I had intelligence of importance to communicate, requested to be conducted to the Commander-in-Chief. This was promptly complied with, and without a moment's delay, a serjeant was sent to direct my way. During our walk, I learned much of the posture of affairs, and the land strength of the allied forces which I found more respectable than I expected, though certainly unequal to that of the French in numbers; though at the same time, by the port being open, the former could constantly obtain a supply of provisions, which the latter were unable to get at any price, on account of the scarcity of food, and the unwillingness of the people to procure it; in fact, but for the marauding parties that scoured the country, and seized every article by violence, Carteaux's army must have retreated. Why advantage was not taken of this to drive them altogether away, I do not know.

I was introduced to head-quarters, where I found a tall, spare man, with an intelligent countenance, engaged even at that early hour in giving audience to several deputations from different parts. He was dressed in the uniform of a post captain of the British Navy; and his quiet unassuming manners offered a striking contrast to the pompous pride of a richly-dressed Spanish officer, who stood by his side, but evidently appeared desirous of throwing the gallant seaman into the shade; these two were the Honourable Captain Elphinstone, afterwards Lord Keith, who commanded the Robust 74, and Don Montero, commandant of the Spanish troops.

"A young Lieutenant of the Navy, who is now an Admiral, was informed of my presence and the purport of my visit, and he quietly communicated with his chief, who in a few minutes, equally as quietly, withdrew from the circle, and beckoned me towards him. Looking at my dress, he spoke to me in French, inquiring what information I wished to give.

"You are a deserter,' said he & I thought I could perceive a look of cool contempt upon his face as his eyes glanced swiftly over me.

"'I am, sir,' replied I, in the same language; for I was rather nettled by his manner of addressing me, not at the moment recollecting that I was in the garb of a French Republican soldier, with the tricoloured cockade on my cap.

"'From what part do you come,' demanded he, in French, and then muttered to himself, in English, 'D—n the fellow, he is hardly to be trusted.'

"'You will, perhaps, think differently, sir before long,' responded I, in the same tongue. But I shall never forget his look—if it had been cool contempt before, it was now amalgamated with indignation and loathing—his eyes were fierce and flashing—he thrust his hands down forcibly into his breeches-pockets, and drawing a hissing breath he uttered—

"'Hah!—English too—yet, no, no, you are not an Englishman—some renegade—you cannot be English.' He turned half round, muttering to himself 'A precious rascal!'

"I certainly enjoyed the quaint humour of the man—there was something in it so characteristic of the feelings of a British tar on beholding a traitor to his King, that it raised him very high in my estimation. 'I do not know the place of my nativity, sir said I, with affected humility.

"'I thought so—was certain of it,' returned he, as a smile played upon his features, 'I knew you was not an Englishman—the thing would be impossible. But what have you to communicate?—my time is precious. No, no,' and he chuckled with gratification, 'you are not an Englishman!'

"'I was reared in England from infancy,' urged I, desirous of teasing him, 'and I claim it as my home.'

"'Home—eh!' reiterated he, giving me a glance of scorn, and then beckoning to the same Lieutenant, he whispered to him, and I was led off between two marines, a prisoner; and I must do the jollies the justice to say that they fully participated in the feelings of their chief, and gave vent to much sarcastic and abusive language against deserters and traitors, all which was levelled at my devoted head. I was placed in a small room, alone, the marines posting themselves at the open door; but in about a quarter of an hour Captain Elphinstone came in, and the door was closed.

"'Now, sir,' said he, with much gravity, 'I am ready to hear what you have to say. I would not for the world let a foreigner hear the English tongue beneath a tri-coloured cockade. Your business with me.'

The secret of my removal from the audience-room was now out—national pride—and few possessed it more strongly than Lord Keith—had made him dread that the Spaniards should think an Englishman capable of the baseness of fighting against his country. The relative position of the two officers was of a delicate nature, and though now allies, yet there was some degree of doubt as to the real intentions of the Court of Spain. 'First, sir, said I, in reply to his demand, 'allow me to undeceive you with respect to my actual character.'

"'It is hardly necessary,' returned he, impatiently.

"'But in justice to myself, sir,' urged I, with some degree of vehemence, 'surely you will not deny me that.'

"'Oh—ay—yes—justice, repeated he significantly, and plainly evening that he thought that only the—justice I merited was a halter; 'well, well, go on.

"'First, then, sir, I am, like yourself, in the service of England,'—he looked at my tricoloured cockade as a refutation to my assertion—'and though in what may be considered in an humble capacity, my duties are not altogether unimportant or useless to the state.'

"I uttered this with more pomposity than was consistent with my assumed humility, and it drew from the gallant seaman a 'humph—pray, what the devil are you, then?'

"'A Government messenger,' said I; for I was then averse to being looked upon and considered a spy—young blood revolted at it.

"'Your credentials,' demanded he; 'but avast, it is hardly probable that, engaged as you appear to have been,' and he eyed my dress suspiciously, 'that you can have preserved any. A few answers to the questions I shall put will satisfy me.'

"I replied to all his inquiries, and briefly narrated my engagements with Mr. Pitt, and the causes that led to my being at Toulon. I then announced that the enemy was at Ollioule—a circumstance which I found the gallant Captain wholly ignorant of; and he expressed gratification that the intelligence had thus timely reached him. A patrol was instantly sent out, who brought in some wounded peasants that had been skirmishing with the advance of Carteaux's troops, under Muriel, and they fully confirmed my statements. Captain Elphinstone speedily collected a force of about 600 men, English and Spanish, with which he marched upon Ollioule, leaving orders that a reinforcement of the Royalist French, with cannon and cavalry, should immediately follow.

"At my own request, but escorted by a corporal and two privates, I accompanied the expedition; but, knowing the precise position in which I had left the enemy the previous night, Captain Elphinstone called me to the front, and made me describe every minute particular, and we conversed on our march upon several subjects connected with the Revolution. He apologised for his harshness towards me on our first interview, and inquired in what manner I meant to dispose of myself in future. I told him that I should again return to the enemy, and gain what intelligence I could, which I would find some means or other to communicate to the Admiral. I requested him to afford me an opportunity to slip away unobserved, and by no means to let my real charcter be known. He assented, and I was ordered forward with the guides.

The enemy could not see us advance till we were pretty close upon them, when they promptly endeavoured to gain the heights above the village; but which, through the activity and gallantry of detachments from the 11th Regiment, were very soon preoccupied, and the enemy repulsed. Much time was lost in waiting for the Royalist reinforcement; but, not making its appearance, Captain Elphinstone commenced the attack about six o'clock in the evening, which was sustained in the most vigorous and daring manner. A great number of the enemy were posted in the vineyards and olive plantations that clothed the sides of the hills; and it was a curious sight to see the death-dealing flame issuing from amidst the delicious foliage, above which rose the curling smoke. A ruinous castle, towards the summit of one of the hills, was also occupied by the enemy, with two pieces of cannon, and the pass of Ollioule itself was strongly defended with artillery and musketry. Yet, notwithstanding all these, the assailers undauntedly rushed forward, amidst a very heavy fire, carrying position after position with amazing rapidity, so that the enemy in a short time abandoned the village, leaving behind them their guns, ammunition, horses, colours, &c. In fact, seldom had a retreat been more precipitately made.

(To be continued.)

* In this battle, Louis Philippe, the present king of the French, though then very young greatly distinguished himself by his bravery.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED FOR THE PROPRIETOR, AT THE GAZETTE PRESS, NO. 5, FORBES' STREET. BY A. WILLARD.